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SMALL IRRIGATION PROGRAM (SIP)

SIP
Small
Irrigation
Programme

YEARLY PLAN OF OPERATIONS 2024-25 (2081-82)

SIP is implemented by Local Governments in collaboration with Ministry of Water Supply, Irrigation and Energy, Koshi Province and Department of Local Infrastructure representing Ministry of Urban Development

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GEOCE CONSULTANTS (P) LTD. CONSULTING ENGINEERS

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TABLE OF CONTENT

Cover Page Photo: With reliable irrigation services, farmers are planting crops such as wheat during the dry season in Baguwadhovan IP at Diktel Rupakot Majhuwagadhi Municipality, Khotang **| Photo Credit: Kailash Chaudhary**

ABBREVIATIONS

ADCs	:	Agriculture Development Committees
APIS	:	Agriculture Price Information System
CCS	:	Crop Cut Survey
CHF	:	Swiss Franc
DAG	:	Disadvantaged Groups
DoLI	:	Department of Local Infrastructure
FG	:	Federal Government
FMIS	:	Farmer Managed Irrigation Systems
FY	:	FY
GoN	:	Government of Nepal
ha	:	Hectare
IDEMS	:	Infrastructure Development and Environmental Management Sections
IED	:	Irrigation and Energy Division
KPG	:	Koshi Province Government
LG	:	Local Government
LGOA	:	Local Government Operations Act
LMBIS	:	Line Ministry Budget Information System
MDP	:	Market Development Potential
MIS	:	Management Information System
MoUD	:	Ministry of Urban Development
MoWSIE	:	Ministry of Water Supply, Irrigation and Energy Development
NAMDP	:	Nepal Agriculture Market Development Programme
NPR	:	Nepalese Rupee(s)
O&M	:	Operation and Maintenance
PCC	:	Project Coordination Committee
PG	:	Province Government
PLMBIS	:	Provincial Line Ministry Budget Information System
PMISC	:	Programme Management and Implementation Support Consultants
PPR	:	Project Preparation Report
SDC	:	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
WRIDD	:	Water Resources and Irrigation Development Division
WUA	:	Water Users' Association

1. Executive Summary

Small Irrigation Programme- Phase II (SIP-II) is implemented by the Government of Nepal in collaboration with the Government of Switzerland and is built upon the experience of implementing SIP, Phase I. SIP-II aims to provide year-round irrigation[1] to 20,000 hectares in about 1,300 small scale irrigation systems through community driven process benefiting 65,000 farmer households. The programme covers 59 Local Governments (LGs) of mid hills in Koshi Province. The expected impact of the programme is to reduce the poverty of small farmers especially from the disadvantaged groups (DAGs) by increasing their agricultural income.

A no-cost time extension of SIP until 15th July, 2025 was agreed upon by both governments on 22nd December, 2023. Currently, the project is running in its fourth year and the additional seven months provides a window of opportunity with a full fiscal year (FY 2024-25) to take up new schemes. This YPO has been prepared within the context of the extension.

SIP-II is implemented by LGs as the mandate to implement small irrigation programs lies with rural municipalities and municipalities as per the Constitution of Nepal, 2015. LGs have the overall responsibility for planning, management and implementation of the program and each LG has appointed technical personnel as a focal person for the same. At the province level, Koshi Province Government (KPG) through Irrigation and Energy Division (IED) representing Ministry of Water Supply, Irrigation and Energy (MoWSIE) has the overall responsibility of planning, coordination and budgeting/budget transfers to LGs.

In FY 2024-25, 30% LGs will implement the small irrigation guideline which includes the institutional and system building activities such as scheme selection and prioritization, survey, WUA institutionalization, implementation, post-construction support, and also includes technical specification, norms and standards for small irrigation.

Area under year-round irrigation will increase by 11% in program LGs and this refers to 6,344 ha out of the phase target of 20,000 ha that will be irrigated with the implementation of 323 irrigation schemes during the extended period of SIP-II. The phase target command area is expected to be achieved by the end of FY 2081-82 and the hectare proposed for this FY will contribute towards the achievement of additional command area of 3,753 ha. Among 323 schemes, 76 schemes covering 2,748 ha is expected to be carried over from FY 2023-24 while 247 schemes covering 3,596 will be new. Additionally, 30 schemes completed in the previous FYs damaged by floods have been taken up for maintenance of which only the labour and financial aspect will be reported as the irrigated areas and beneficiary households have been reported in previous reports. A total of 353 schemes will be implemented during FY 2024-25.

16,450 small farmers[2] especially from DAGs will benefit from year-round and increased irrigation water by managing and maintaining 323 irrigation schemes during FY 2024-25. Among the beneficiary households, 40% will be from disadvantaged groups, while 70% will have landholding of less than 0.5 ha.

With efficient utilization of irrigation water, crop yield of major irrigated food crops (rice, wheat and maize) and cropping intensity are expected to increase by 30% each. To record the impact on crop yield, a crop cut survey (CCS) will be conducted. Similarly, the production of winter vegetable and other high value crops is expected to increase by a minimum of 50% above the current total production in SIP schemes. CCS for winter vegetables and other high value crops which have been identified as potato, cauliflower and cabbage will be conducted.

[1] An irrigation system that can irrigate 95% of its net command area in the monsoon season, 80% in the winter season, and 35% the spring season resulting in the irrigated cropping intensity to 210% (Irrigation Master Plan 1990)

[2] Small farmers or small land holding farmers are those who have cultivable command area of less than 0.5 hectares (10 Ropani).

90% irrigation schemes built or rehabilitated under the program are expected to function well after 3 years of completion. For this FY, a short-term monitoring (STM) survey in 316 completed in FY 2021-22 will be conducted to assess the physical status of irrigation systems in March-April 2025.

At least 80% of water users associations (WUAs) will establish a fund for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and major repairs, through equitable collection of water service fees. Further, WUAs will also collect 1% of the total construction cost as upfront cash contribution for O&M during the signing of agreement with the LGs.

As recommended by SIP II self-evaluation, 80% of the schemes with market development potentials will receive input services from six market actors (traders) as part of the joint collaboration between SIP and NAMDP. Further, the types of inputs received will also be recorded. Similarly, 80% of the schemes with market development potentials will sell their products to the same six partners and volume and income generated will also be recorded in this FY. This will provide insightful information on the type of market linkages that NAMDP/SIP collaboration has facilitated. It is also expected that the information for remaining schemes will be collected during the end line study.

The construction or rehabilitation of schemes is expected to generate 350,000 person-days of employment. Priority will be given to women and DAGs during construction work. WUAs are expected to equitably contribute at least 10% of the project construction cost which amounts to NPR 146,505,060.05 (CHF 1,273,957.04)[3].

The proposed program budget for FY 2024-25 amounts to NPR 1,674,360,377.00 (CHF 14,559,655.46) out of which NPR 1,536,312,797.48 (CHF 13,359,241.72) is allocated for civil works. The budget contribution proportion for civil works is 10%, 19%, 24%, 19% and 29% for WUA, LG, PG, FG and SDC respectively. The proportion is different than the mandate due to the transfer of liability of NPR 71,262,196.80 (CHF 619,671.27) of province government from FY 2023-24 to FY 2024-25. Further, NPR 20,061,750.00 (CHF 174,450) has been allocated for capacity building, training and workshops for WUA, LGs and Koshi Province while NPR 115,685,830.00 (CHF 1,005,963.74) has been allocated for programme management and implementation support.

Through a funds flow analysis, it is estimated that 24.87% of the programme funds will be allocated to discriminated groups and 75.13% to non-discriminated groups. From a cluster perspective, 99.82% of the programme funds will be allocated to Koshi province and 0.18% of the funds to others and national level. Regarding fund beneficiaries, 91.88% is targeted for attributable fund and 8.12% for general and common costs.

[3] 1 CHF=NPR 115

2. Outcome Monitoring Summary FY 2024-25 (2081-82)

S.N.	Phase Target (July 2020– July 2025)	Expected Results in FY 2024-25	Comments
Outcome 1: Local Governments (LGs) respond effectively to the needs of small farmers for irrigated agriculture			
1.1	100% LGs have established a one window system for identification/ budgeting/ implementation/ monitoring/ support of irrigation schemes	30% LGs will implement the small irrigation guideline for identification, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and support of irrigation schemes.	The indicators to assess whether LGs are implementing the endorsed guideline or not will be defined by the end of FY 2023-24 and PMISC will support LGs for implementation of the guideline where necessary.
1.2	35% (20,000 hectares) increase in additional area under year-round irrigation in participating LGs (baseline 56,893 hectares)	11% (6,344 ha) increase in area under year-round irrigation in participating LGs	247 new schemes covering 3,596 ha and 76 schemes covering 2,748 ha expected to be carried over from FY 2023-24 will be implemented.
1.3	100% schemes have received at least one visit of a rural advisory services provider during the production cycle (Baseline# 15%)	100% schemes will receive at least one visit of a rural advisory services provider during the production cycle	
Outcome 2: Small farmers especially from DAGs increase agricultural productivity			
2.1	65'000 HHs benefited from year-round and increased irrigation water	16,450 HHs will benefit from year-round and increased irrigation water	
2.1.1	40% beneficiaries are from DAGs	40% (6,580 HHs) beneficiaries are from DAGs	
2.1.2	70% of the program beneficiaries have a (In SIP command area) landholding of less than 0.5 ha.	70% (11,515 HHs) of the program beneficiaries have a (In SIP command area) landholding of less than 0.5 ha	

S.N.	Phase Target (July 2020– July 2025)	Expected Results in FY 2024-25	Comments
2.2	30% increase in the yields of major irrigated food crops (Rice, Wheat and Maize) in SIP command area	Yields of major irrigated food crops (rice, wheat and maize) in sample schemes completed during last FY will increase by 30%	
2.3	30% increase in cropping intensity in SIP command area (baseline: 160% target 208%)	Cropping intensity in sample schemes completed during last FY will increase by 30%	
2.4	Winter vegetable production and other high value crops increases by a minimum of 50% (by volume) above the current total production in SIP schemes	Winter vegetable production and other high value crops will increase by a minimum of 50% (by volume) in schemes completed during last FY	
2.5	90% irrigation schemes built or rehabilitated under the program are functioning well after 3 years of completion (Baseline # 93%)	90% irrigation schemes built or rehabilitated under the program are functioning well after 3 years of completion	Short-term monitoring (STM) survey in 316 schemes completed in FY 2021-22 will be conducted to assess the physical status of irrigation systems in March-April 2025.
2.6	At least 80% of WUAs establish a fund for Operation & Maintenance and major repairs, through the equitable collection of water service fees	At least 80% of WUAs establish a fund for O&M and major repairs, through the equitable collection of water service fees	
Outcome 3: Market actors offer innovative supports and products to farmers in irrigated schemes			
3.1	50% of WUA that have contracted at least one input provider in the last 12 months (Baseline 0%)	80% of the schemes with market development potentials will receive input services from six market actors (traders) as part of the joint collaboration between SIP and NAMDP.	As recommended by SIP II self-evaluation, the number and types of services that input market providers (such as private agro-vets) have offered to WUA members in selected schemes rather than the percentage of WUAs that have contracted a

S.N.	Phase Target (July 2020– July 2025)	Expected Results in FY 2024-25	Comments
			service provider will continue to be reported in this FY.
3.2	50% of SIP schemes that have established contracts with traders or wholesalers to buy their crops (Baseline 0%)	80% of the schemes with market development potentials will sell their products to the six partners as part of the joint collaboration between SIP and NAMDP.	As recommended by SIP II self-evaluation, the volume sold from a sample of schemes to output market traders or aggregators rather than on the percentage of schemes establishing contracts will continue to be reported in this FY. The schemes linked to co-operatives with support from NAMDP will be used as a sample.
3.3	70% of beneficiary farmers sell part of their irrigated agriculture production directly to the market (Baseline will be established as the schemes are selected)	This indicator will be measured through an end line survey to be conducted in the final year of the project.	47% of the sampled beneficiary households sold part of their irrigated agriculture production directly to the market (Baseline)

3. Basic Information

The Programme

SIP-II is implemented by the Government of Nepal (GoN) in collaboration with the Government of Switzerland and is built upon the experience of implementing SIP, Phase I. The programme covers Local Governments (LGs) of mid hills in Koshi Province. It will provide year-round irrigation to 20,000 hectares in about 1,300 small scale irrigation systems through community driven process benefiting 65,000 farmer households.

The expected impact of the programme is to reduce the poverty of small farmers especially from the disadvantaged groups by increasing their agricultural income. This will be achieved through three outcomes: (i) local governments respond effectively to needs of small farmers for irrigated agriculture; (ii) small farmers especially disadvantaged groups (DAGs) increase agricultural productivity and (iii) market actors offer innovative supports and products to farmers in irrigated schemes.

The main approach of the programme is to consolidate the positive results in development of irrigation infrastructure, and further refine scheme design to condition these schemes for dry season irrigation of high value crops, and thus create enabling conditions for the introduction of commercialized agriculture. LGs shall actively support the introduction of improved agriculture practices with a focus on the production of high value cash crops as well as ensuring a conducive environment for the development of the private sector exist and facilitate the linkage between the input and output markets with the farmers.

Socio Political

The past two decades have yielded significant transitions for Nepal, a peaceful resolution to the decade-long conflict, and the promulgation of a new constitution that upholds secularism, inclusion and federalism[4].

The state restructuring and transfer of power to newly instituted provincial and local structures have been an important aspect of federalism in Nepal. However, as the second federal and provincial elections in 2022 failed to produce a strong parliamentary majority there has been persistent struggles to forge post-election alliances. Constant recalibrations of the power-sharing agreement has resulted in frequent changes in the governments, making decision-making less resolute.

The success of the provincial governments remains essential for the success of the federal system in Nepal. Among the three spheres of government, the foundation for the provincial governments had to be built from scratches and despite many challenges, provincial governments have established necessary institutional structures, legislations and road maps through periodic plans for its smooth functioning as well as provincial development.

However, change in the federal coalition immediately affects the functioning of the provinces. Though the country has adopted a federal system, the political parties' structure remains unitary, centralized and with predominantly no influential regional parties in certain provinces, the changes at the federal level has had repercussions at the provincial level[5]. Koshi Province itself has seen five different governments since November 2022 and struggled to achieve political stability in 2023.

Such frequent changes in governments both at Federal and Provincial level has a multidimensional impact. With coalition politics dominating the parliament's agenda, the

[4] https://www.usip.org/publications/2023/02/nepal-post-election-politicking-takes-precedence-

[5] Demoracy Resource Center, *Impacts of Unstable Political Coalition in Nepal,* Political Situation Update, No.7, March 2024

country was unable to pass crucial reforms such as the Federal Civil Service Act and Transitional Justice Bill to ensure the full implementation of the constitution.

Delay in the much-anticipated adoption of the Federal Civil Service Act has significantly slowed the public service delivery by sub-national governments. The 2015 constitution mandates the provincial and local governments to arrange and manage their own civil services, albeit in conformity with a requisite federal framework law. Without it, civil servants across Nepal’s three tiers of government have been in limbo, uncertain of their professional careers, powers, and jurisdictions[6].

A much needed process to clarify the functional responsibilities of the three spheres was launched by the Prime Minister. The ongoing revision of the Unbundling report (of functional responsibilities) is led by the GoN in an inclusive process that is expected to address the duplication or overlap of shared responsibilites.

Similar to the last fiscal year, resource allocation to provinces and local governments is expected to regress in the upcoming annual budget mostly due to the below target revenue collection in the government which in turn will increase the federal government’s control over the development agenda. New fiscal budgets are being formulated at the provincial level, amid the confusion about who will lead the governments and this will likely have a negative impact on budgeting and the formulation of policies.

With inflation steadily rising in Nepal as well as globally, the market prices of construction materials are on the rise like last year which could impact project activities. This YPO has been prepared with the assumption that all three governments will assure budget for the implementation of SIP as agreed in the bi-lateral agreement. However, changes in the political and economic stability may have a negative effect to some extent on achieving the programme targets and outputs set for this FY.

Programme Context

The mandate to implement small irrigation programs lies with rural municipalities and municipalities as small irrigation is one of the exclusive rights of the LGs as per the Constitution of Nepal, 2015 (Schedule 8). Adhering to this mandate, SIP continues to be implemented by LGs.

A bi-lateral agreement was signed between the GoN and the Government of Switzerland on 26th June, 2020 for the implementation of SIP-II from 1st July, 2020 till 31st December, 2024. A no-cost time extension of SIP until 15th July, 2025 was agreed upon by both governments on 22nd December, 2023 to synchronize the project activities with the fiscal year.

At the federal level, on behalf of GoN, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) extends the necessary guidance and support to the programme and ensures collaboration with Koshi Province Government and LGs through Department of Local Infrastructure (DoLI). On behalf of MoUD, DoLI coordinates and manages budget transfers to local levels.

At the province level, Koshi Province through Irrigation and Energy Division (IED) representing Ministry of Water Supply, Irrigation and Energy (MoWSIE) has the responsibility to manage planning, coordination and budgeting/budget transfers to LGs.

Program Management Implementation and Support Consultants (PMISC) representing the Technical Assistance (TA) provider has the responsibility of assisting the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) at IED to support in overall implementation of the project, prepare for the conditional grant to LGs, draft an umbrella one window policy for small irrigation, in anchoring Management Information System (MIS) and establishing an agricultural price information system. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) between MoPID (now MoWSIE), Koshi Province and PMISC was signed on 27th July, 2020 for the same.

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[6] https://asiafoundation.org/2024/04/24/nepals-new-federal-civil-service-bill/

At the local level, LGs with their Infrastructure Development and Environment Management Section (IDEMS) have the overall responsibility for planning, management and implementation of the program. SIP II will continue its bottom-up approach as per the spirit of Local Government Operations Act (LGOA) 2074. MoUs have been signed between PMISC and all of the 59 working LGs for the implementation of SIP-II.

The geographical coverage of SIP II could be up to 60 LGs in the mid-hills of Koshi Province as per the Project Document. However, only 55 LGs will be covered in this FY for construction/rehabilitation of irrigation schemes due to exhaustion of feasible surface irrigation schemes in four LGs (Limchungbung RM, Halesi Tuwachung M, Aiselukharka RM & Diprung RM). However, post construction activities such as O and M trainings, activities under exit plan, post-harvest management training and so on will be continued in these four LGs. (See Annex I for SIP implementation status).

4. Expected Outcomes

Outcome 1: Local Governments (LGs) respond effectively to the needs of small farmers for irrigated agriculture

30% LGs will implement the small irrigation guideline which includes institutional and system building activities such as scheme selection and prioritization, survey, WUA institutionalization, implementation and post-construction support including O & M. The guideline also includes technical specification, norms and standards for small irrigation.

A set of indicators to assess the implementation status of the endorsed guideline is expected to be developed by the end of FY 2023-24 and PMISC will support LGs for implementation of the guideline where necessary. The small irrigation guideline is expected to provide a one window system for the implementation of small irrigation schemes providing a policy framework to exercise their constitutional mandate in the small irrigation sector. Through a one window approach, a variety of services is expected to be provided to farmers including construction of new irrigation facilities and/or major rehabilitation/expansion of existing systems, targeted support for minor intervention to solve specific problems in the irrigation systems, pro- active support for development of irrigated agriculture and facilitate the development or expansion of agriculture value chains. Further, it will also reduce duplication of resource allocation and implementation by province and federal governments.

Area under year-round irrigation will increase by 11% in program LGs. This refers to 6,344 ha out of the phase target of 20,000 hectare that will be irrigated with the implementation of 323 irrigation schemes during the extended period of SIP-II. The phase target command area is expected to be achieved by the end of FY 2081-82 and the hectare proposed for this FY will contribute towards the achievement of additional command area of 3,753 ha. Among 323 schemes, 76 schemes covering 2,748 ha is expected to be carried over from FY 2023-24, while 247 schemes covering 3,596 will be new. Additionally, 30 schemes completed in the previous FYs damaged by flood will be maintained during this FY. The hectare coverage, beneficiary households from these schemes will not be reported as it has already been reported in the last FYs.

100% schemes will receive at least one visit of a rural advisory services provider during the production cycle. Rural advisory services[7], also called agriculture extension, are all the different activities – from public or private service providers - that provide the information and services needed and demanded by farmers and other actors in rural settings to assist them in developing their own technical, organizational, and management skills and practices so as to improve their livelihoods and well-being. Along with the services received from LGs, through a collaboration with Nepal Agriculture Market Development Program (NAMDP), trainings on

[7] Christoplos, I (2010) Danish Institute for International Mobilizing the potential of rural and agricultural extension http://www.fao.org/3/i1444e/i1444e.pdf

production planning, post-harvest management and market linkages will be organized through the mobilization of trained Local Agriculture Resource Persons (LARPs) to 50 WUAs.

Outcome 2: Small farmers especially from DAGs increase agricultural productivity

16,450 small farmers especially from DAGs will benefit from year-round and increased irrigation water by managing and maintaining around 323 irrigation schemes. Among the beneficiary households, 40% will be from disadvantaged groups, while 70% will have landholding (in SIP command area) of less than 0.5 ha.

With efficient utilization of irrigation water, crop yield of major irrigated food crops (rice, wheat and maize) and cropping intensity are expected to increase by 30% each in schemes completed till date.

To record the impact on crop yields in the command area, a crop cut survey (CCS) will be conducted. CCS for monsoon paddy has been planned during the months of November-December, 2024 while survey for wheat and maize has been planned during March-April 2025 and July 2025 respectively.

Similarly, production of winter vegetable and other high value crops is expected to increase by a minimum of 50% above the current total production in SIP schemes. During FY 2024-25, CCS in schemes completed in the last three FYs will be conducted for winter vegetables and other high value crops which have been identified as potato, cauliflower and cabbage during March-April 2025. The CCS will be conducted in the same schemes where baseline was conducted which will help in analysing the reasons for deviations and take further actions as required.

90% irrigation schemes built or rehabilitated under the program are expected to function well after 3 years of completion. For this FY, a short-term monitoring (STM) survey in 316 completed in FY 2021-22 will be conducted to assess the physical status of irrigation systems in March-April 2025.

At least 80% of WUAs will establish a fund for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and major repairs, through equitable collection of water service fees. Further, WUAs will also collect 1% of the total construction cost as upfront cash contribution for O&M during the signing of agreement with the LGs. This will be measured through the STM survey planned to be conducted after three years of completion of projects.

Outcome 3: Market actors offer innovative supports and products to farmers in irrigated schemes

As recommended by SIP II self-evaluation, 80% of the schemes with market development potentials will receive input services from six market actors (traders) as part of the joint collaboration between SIP and NAMDP. Further, the types of inputs received will also be recorded. Similarly, 80% of the schemes with market development potentials will sell their products to the same six partners and volume and income generated will also be recorded in this FY. This will provide insightful information on the type of market linkages that NAMDP/SIP collaboration has facilitated. It is also expected that the information for remaining schemes will be collected during the end line study.

An impact assessment of SIP/NAMDP joint collaboration interventions is being carried out by NAMDP which is expected to be completed by June 2024. This study will assess the economic impact of the joint collaboration, measure the impact of increased access to market and market linkages, assess the capacity and opportunities of WUAs, farmer co-operatives, and associations that has contributed to elevate product quality standards and expansion of their network reach. Further, the study will also identify key factors influencing success, challenges, and recommendations to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of NAMDP and SIP joint interventions for future program improvement.

It is expected that 70% farmers will sell part of their irrigated agriculture production directly to the market which will be analysed through an end line survey planned to be conducted in next FY. As per the baseline study (FY 2021-22), 47% of the beneficiary households sell part of their irrigated agriculture production directly to the market.

Cross-cutting themes on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI will be operationalised through a gender action plan. The action plan aims to institute greater gender balance in community leadership through the increased and more effective representation of women in water users' committees. It contains specific targets for participation of women and the discriminated groups.

Representation of women and/or a representative of discriminated groups in key leadership positions (chair, secretary, and treasurer) in the WUAs is mandatory and institutional development training is provided to them for their meaningful participation in decision-making. The agriculture development committees (ADCs) will ensure that the need and priorities of women farmers are addressed and 40% of the farmer group members trained will be women farmers. Equal access to agriculture extension services and equipment will be ensured in the WUA norms for female-headed households.

The programme will further ensure that agreements with WUAs on payable works will include specific provisions requiring the WUAs to comply with,

(i) applicable labour laws and core labour standards;

(ii) prohibition of child labour as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities;

(iii) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity or caste, and

(iv) elimination of forced labour.

At the program management level, PMISC adopts the Work Force Diversity Policy.

5. Expected Outputs

<u>Outcome 1: Outputs</u>

Provincial Government strengthens its capacity to support Local Governments

The officially published norms, standards, strategies and policies as small irrigation guideline for small irrigation will be used for providing a policy framework to exercise their constitutional mandate in the small irrigation sector. A set of indicators which will be used to assess the implementation status of the endorsed small irrigation guideline will also include indicators for the utilization status of the technical norms and standards.

An internet-based MIS and automated project preparation system will continue to be in operation for SIP II during this FY. The overall target for the phase is for all LGs have access to the MIS and project preparation report (PPR) system which will be owned and maintained by the PG. For this, customization of the PPR system after review of existing system as per the need assessment of LGs will be conducted. Dedicated server infrastructure will be set up within MoWSIE to accommodate the PPR system securely and efficiently and hands-on workshops and training sessions will be organized for LGs and MoWSIE personnel to build their capacity on survey, design, and knowledge management.

A two-day national seminar titled “Transforming systems for building resilient livelihood: learnings from the small irrigation sector” will be organized in this FY with the objectives of assessing the role of, opportunities and challenges for FMIS in an agrarian society like Nepal amid changing social, economic, institutional, political and technological contexts, understanding how local governments can play a pivotal role in building resilient livelihoods, facilitating knowledge sharing and engagement between key policymakers across three tiers of governments and other stakeholders in addressing irrigation-related issues and documenting experiences, impacts of, and lessons learned from small-scale irrigation development programmes undertaken by various government and development agencies.

Additionally, a cluster-based learning workshop among working LGs will be organized to share their experiences of implementing SIP. This workshop will provide an opportunity for LGs to replicate good practices from each other in the remaining period and reflect on challenges and issues along with its way forward.

LGs strengthen their legislative and executive capacity for implementing small irrigation schemes.

All 59 LGs have endorsed the small irrigation guideline and PMISC will support the LGs in the implementation of the same where required. Through the implementation of the SIG, LGs are expected to continue the implementation of irrigation schemes through a demand driven process. Each LG will continue to appoint technical personnel, either a sub-engineer or engineer as a focal person for the planning, designing, construction supervision and post construction support for SIP-II.

As part of strengthening their executive capacity, LGs (in all schemes) are expected to prepare and approve the bills within three weeks of the start of the measurement of construction works as well as ensure that all bills are paid within 30 days from the date of recommendation for payment by LG support units.

A training on survey and design for small irrigation systems and bio-engineering techniques will be provided for technical personnel of 50% of LGs in this FY.

LGs build their capacity to provide support to the farmers in irrigated agriculture development.

80% ADCs or a committee formed for same purpose will meet at-least twice every year for SIP related activities. The LGoA, 2074 and Local Level Annual Planning and Budgeting Guideline, 2074 provisions for sectoral committees to be formed and agriculture as such has been classified under economic development. Field reflections have shown that LGs have either formed a separate ADC or have been working through the Economic Development Committee for agriculture related activities.

It is expected that 80% of ADCs or similar committees in SIP implemented LGs will include and assign priority for the agriculture extension and input support for SIP irrigation schemes either already implemented or where construction is on-going. Based on this, it is further expected that 80% LGs will provide agriculture extension support and facilitate the provision of agriculture inputs for SIP projects in this FY.

80% of the LGs will resolve any contractual complaints raised by contracting partners (LGs and WUA) related to irrigation schemes in a satisfactory manner.

<u>Outcome 2: Outputs</u>

Small farmers organize themselves inclusively in Water User Associations

All WUA committees will have representation from head, middle and tail of irrigation system and 40% WUA committee members will be women, with at least one woman or a representative of a discriminated group in a leadership position (chair, treasurer or secretary).

100% WUAs will practice public hearing after project preparation to disseminate information on total cost, design and estimates, envisaged equitable cost sharing by the beneficiaries and the social principle of the project. Similarly, all WUAs will conduct public review during project implementation, while public audit will be conducted once construction is completed. All WUAs will place a hoarding board at a visible location in the scheme site.

Water User Associations (WUAs) build and/or rehabilitate small irrigation systems equitably

353 irrigation schemes covering 6,344 ha will be taken up for construction or rehabilitation during FY 2024-25. A total 247 new schemes covering 3,596 ha will be taken up for implementation which were identified through the scheme verification process. Similarly, 76 schemes covering 2,748 ha are expected to be carried over from FY 2023-24 and is expected to be completed by April 2025.

Additionally, 30 schemes completed in the previous FYs damaged by flood will be maintained during this FY. The hectare coverage and beneficiary households from these schemes will not be reported as it has already been reported in the last FYs. These schemes have been taken up for maintenance as the budget required is beyond the capacity of the WUA.

Table 1: Schemes to be implemented in FY 2024-25

Particulars	Carried over from FY 2023-24		New schemes in FY 2024-25		Flood damaged schemes from last FYs		To be implemented in FY 2024-25	
	Nos	CCA (ha)	Nos	CCA (ha)	Nos	CCA (ha)	Nos	CCA (ha)
Rehabilitation scheme	76	2,748	247	3,596	30	743	**353**	**7,087**

Finalization of PPR of 277 schemes including flood damaged schemes with new LG rates FY 2024-25 will be completed by November 2024.

List of programs for FY 2024-25 has been presented in **Annex-VII**.

The construction/rehabilitation of schemes is expected to generate 350,000 person-days of employment. Priority will be given to women and DAGs during construction work. WUAs are expected to equitably contribute at least 10% of the project construction cost which amounts to NPR 146,505,060.05 (CHF 1,273,957.04).

WUA operate and maintain irrigation systems equitably

100% WUA will receive training for O&M which will focus on formulation of O&M bylaws and plans, crop plan, water operational schedule and O&M fund collection and utilization plan during post construction. All WUAs will prepare plans and cost estimate for recurrent system maintenance. 80% WUAs will also prepare and implement plans for equitable and timely water distribution.

Till date, O&M training has been completed in 316 schemes implemented in last FYs and further the training in 200 schemes is expected to be completed in FY 2023-24. Training in remaining schemes completed till the end of FY 2023-24 is expected to be completed by December 2024 while trainings in schemes completed in FY 2024-25 are expected to be completed by the end of June 2025.

Farmers access agriculture extension services from LGs

80% schemes will receive training on integrated crop and water management (ICWM) as part of the O&M training, including the operation of the distribution system and on farm storage facilities. These trainings will be conducted as per the training manual developed by SIP-II for both ICWM and O&M training.

100% of SIP supported schemes will receive a visit from a LG Junior Technical Assistants (JT/JTA) in agriculture at-least once before construction begins where they are expected to support the WUAs in identifying potential and needs of the particular scheme. The monitoring format prepared during last FY will be used by JT/JTAs for this purpose. Trainings on production planning, post-harvest management and market linkage to JT/JTA will be conducted to capacitate them for supporting farmers in the long run.

80% farmers in SIP schemes will have contact numbers of LG ward chairs, JT/JTAs, nearby agro-vet providers and this will be maintained in the project book provided to WUAs.

Water User Associations plan the production in their FMIS based on commercial opportunities

50% WUAs supported by the project are expected to plan their irrigated commercial crops based on reliable information on market demand and are also expected to receive production advice from JT/JTAs and private service providers based on market demand. The remaining market development potential (MDP) WUAs will receive training on commercial agriculture and post-harvest management which will include production, marketing and financial planning delivered by trained LARPs.

80% farmers will have contact numbers of traders and buyers, whole-sellers and retailers of agriculture products and agri-insurers. These contact numbers will be received through various sources and events such as agriculture price information system, B2B meetings, WUA trainings through LARP and market actors mapping survey etc.

Outcome 3: Outputs

Input service providers provide maintenance, production advice or embedded services to FMIS

The five partners collaborated through NAMDP have been involved in providing production advice and input services to the farmers which will be continued to the farmers within their coverage area in this FY.

Traders and retailers establish contacts with WUA members

80% WUAs will report ongoing discussions with traders and buyers. These discussions could be part of the business to business (B2B) meetings and trainings on production planning, post-harvest management and market linkages.

Agriculture price information system (APIS) has been officially launched in March 2024 by Ministry of Industries, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Koshi Province and is operational. The information about APIS will be provided to farmers through post-harvest training as well as O&M trainings. Further, the website of APIS will be linked with all LGs' website for wider access.

6. Project Management and Financial Resources

Budget for FY 2024-25

The proposed program budget for FY 2024-25 amounts to NPR 1,674,360,377.00 (CHF 14,559,655.46) out of which 92% is allocated for civil works. The budget contribution proportion for civil works is 10%, 19%, 24%, 19% and 29% for WUA, LG, PG, FG and SDC respectively. The proportion is different than the mandate due to the transfer of = liability of NPR 71,262,196.80 (CHF 619,671.27) of province government to FY 2024-25. s

For detailed budget allocation refer to **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Summary of detailed budget of SIP for FY 2024-25 (FY 2081-82)

Particulars	Total	Federal Government (FG)	Koshi Province (PG)	Local Government (LG)	SDC	Farmers (WUA)
Civil works (353 schemes, 6,344 ha)	**1,536,312,797**	293,010,120	364,272,317	293,010,120	439,515,180	146,505,060
New (247 schemes, 3596 ha)	**1,365,411,116**	273,082,223	273,082,223	273,082,223	409,623,335	136,541,112
Flood damaged (30 schemes, 743 ha)	**29,869,006**	5,973,801	5,973,801	5,973,801	8,960,702	2,986,901
Carried over from FY 2080-81 (76 schemes, 2,748 ha)	**141,032,676**	13,954,096	85,216,293	13,954,096	20,931,144	6,977,048
Civil works weightage-%	**100%**	19%	24%	19%	29%	10%
Technical Assistance (100% SDC)	**115,685,830**				115,685,830	
Machinery and Equipment (100% SDC)	**-**				-	
WUA trainings, DoLI/Provincial/Loval government strengthening (100% SDC)	**20,061,750**				20,061,750	
Recurrent cost (100% FG)	**2,300,000**	2,300,000				
Total Budget	**1,674,360,377**	**295,310,120**	**364,272,317**	**293,010,120**	**575,262,760**	**146,505,060**
Overall Weightage %	**100%**	18%	22%	17%	34%	9%

NPR 20,061,750.00 (CHF 174,450) has been allocated for capacity building, training and workshops for WUAs, LGs and Province government while NPR 115,685,830.00 (CHF 1,005,963.74) has been allocated for programme management and implementation support.

Funds Flow Analysis

Budget provisions in the funds flow analysis are consistent with the budgeted amounts in the programme budget for this FY. The geographic allocations are based on the budget provisions at national, international and province level. These allocations can be summarized as follows: province 99.78%, national 0.22% and 0.00% at international level.

From a discrimination perspective, discriminated groups will benefit from employment opportunities from consultancy services, WUA training and LGs' skills development and especially from employment generated by civil works for irrigation rehabilitation and/or construction. In construction works, preference for employment will be given to DAGs and women. It is estimated that 24.87% of the programme funds will be allocated to discriminated groups and 75.13% to non-discriminated groups. The reason for a higher allocation to non-discriminated groups is because 92% of the total program budget is allocated for civil works for which more than 70% of the expenses is for construction materials. From a cluster perspective, 99.82% of the programme funds will be allocated to Koshi province and 0.18% of the funds to others and national level.

Regarding fund beneficiaries, 91.88% is targeted for attributable fund and 8.12% for general and common costs. The attribution of costs is categorized as, attributable and general & common costs. Attributable costs are incurred for directly benefiting the target groups and general & common costs are not incurred for directly benefiting any beneficiary.

Program Management

The arrangements and responsibilities for project management and implementation has been spread over the three spheres of the government. DoLI represented by MoUD is the focal unit and a Programme Advisory Committee (PAC), an advisory body of SIP II for inter-ministerial coordination exists at federal level. A meeting for the same has been planned for June 2024.

MoWSIE, Koshi Province represented by Irrigation and Energy Division (IED) is the coordinating agency and a Programme Coordination Committee (PCC) to provide policy support and strategic guidance to the programme exists at the Provincial level. PCC will make compilation of YPOs, annual progress reports, make key decisions on the provincial budget for the project, address policy issues, review/assess overall implementation and facilitate coordination with LGs. PCC meeting has been planned for May 2024.

LGs are the implementing agencies and have the overall responsibility for project implementation including coordination among all agencies involved. Project Implementation

Committee (PIC) exists at each LG for project execution and its major responsibility is to review and assess progress and resolve implementation issues at local level.

Programme Management and Implementation Support Consultant (PMISC) representing the TA provider will continue supporting the project implementation. PMISC is based in Biratnagar with five cluster offices with bases in Dhankuta Bazar (for Bhojpur, Dhankuta and Terhathum), Fikkal (for Ilam and Panchthar), Diktel (Khotang), Okhaldhunga Bazar (Okhaldhunga) and Gaighat (Udayapur). Project staff will continue to be stationed in all working LGs where SIP is implemented as focal person to support them in project management and implementation.

7. Lessons learnt

The lessons learnt during the implementation of SIP-II activities till the reporting period have been described as below which will be helpful in implementation of SIP activities in remaining fiscal year.

A. Sustainability of the irrigation schemes

SIP has implemented strategies to improve O&M in every scheme, including upfront fund collection, training and subcommittees for this purpose. However, fund collection is sporadic, and monitoring mechanisms are inadequate. Project engagement in post-construction is minimal, and WUAs often become inactive, resulting in uncollected funds. Addressing these challenges and sustaining O&M systems would require heightened advocacy and increased LG involvement. SIP schemes should be connected with other LG services, and LGs should play a more active role in coordinating and advocating these systems. As recommended by the self-evaluation conducted in May 2023, PMISC's engagement should be on supporting the LGs in introducing a maintenance policy that distinguishes between routine O&M handled by WUAs and major maintenance managed by LGs. The implementation of the small irrigation guideline remains crucial for this.

B. Funds flow mechanism

SIP's fund is channelled through the government system. As the federal system is still under development, the financial systems of the three spheres of government are not yet synchronised, and each uses a different system. This creates multiple issues at various levels, but all stem from the need to work across different systems – federal, provincial and local – with different sources of funds at a time of fiscal constraint. With increased engagment with LGs from PMISC, monthly financial reporting (civil works) to Koshi Province and DoLI has been improved. However, challenges such as timely submission, quality of report and maintaining proportion during expenditure still remains. Engagement with the LGs' finance sections to improve understanding of fund flow management, timelines, proportions and reporting will continue during this FY. Further, good practices amongst LGs will be shared to encourage horizontal learning and a refresher orientation on funds flow mechanism specific to SIP will also be organized

C. Synergy with agriculture units for rural advisory services

While SIP's collaboration with LGs in the agricultural sector is highly relevant, the project has encountered challenges in the delivery of rural advisory services. Despite successfully fostering synergy in certain areas by inviting LG officials, such as JTAs, to participate in project activities when and where possible, advisory services provisioned by LGs is inconsistent and varies greatly amongst LGs. Though some LGs, especially those with more JTAs, do provide these services, often they are not timely, efficient or adequate. These structural issues have lessened the potential for synergy between SIP and the LGs' agriculture unit. In such a scenario, farmers access agricultural inputs and advisory services primarily through private agro-vets. This shortage limits the LGs' ability to provide comprehensive rural advisory services.

The financial limitations of LGs in providing agricultural services pose another significant challenge. Moreover, the conditions tied to funding from federal or provincial governments limit the breadth of input services as such funds are often allocated to specific locations, which may not be the most suitable or promising for successful agricultural development, indicating a gap in the planning process. As recommended by the self-evaluation, SIP cannot effectively address many issues, so the project will adopt an opportunistic approach, engaging with agriculture units where there is adequate capacity or willingness.

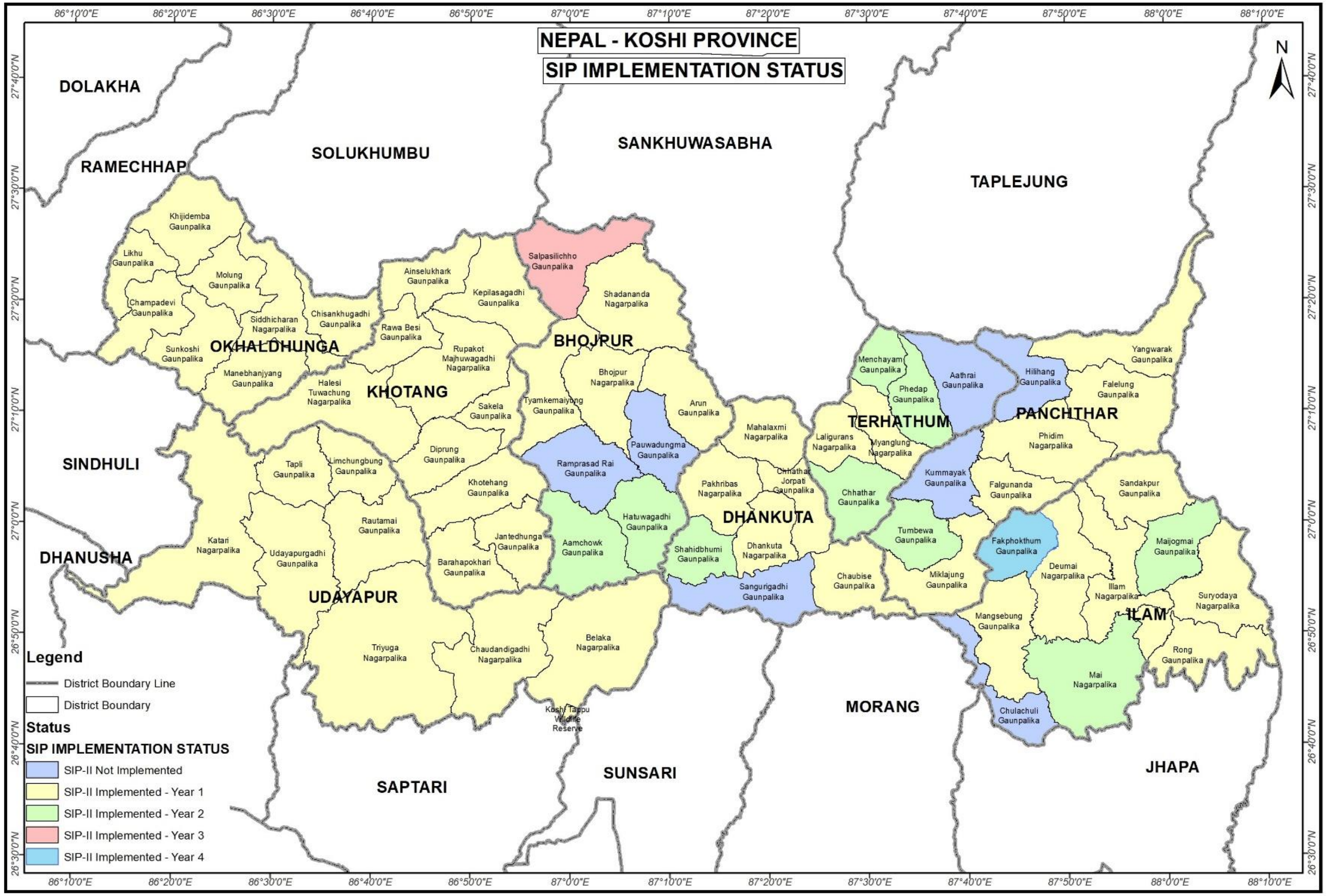
D. Exit Plan

An external evaluation process to scrutinize mainly the results of the programme has been planned from May 2024 as per the mandate of the project document of SIP-II. The evaluation is being undertaken in the fourth year of project implementation and will pave way for improved project delivery for the remaining project duration and propose amendments (if any) required in project design, implementation arrangements and/or institutional linkages. The overall purpose of the review is to assess: i) institutionalization and strengthened capacities of/in small irrigation sub-sector within the local and provincial government systems from the perspective of programme contribution to Federal State Building; and ii) the socio-economic and financial impacts of irrigation schemes, especially with respect to increased agricultural income of small farmers' households especially the disadvantaged groups. This review should provide valuable insights to plan for the smoother exit of the programme.

Based on the recommendation of this evaluation, an exit strategy focusing on building the capacity of LGs through handover of systems such as the PPR and MIS, technical trainings, establishment of project banks to institutionalise the small irrigation sector within the Palikas will be prepared and implemented in next FY. During the exit, programme team will hand over all the programme related information and data to each of the working Palikas. While the LGs have endorsed the SIG, a challenge remains on how to get that implemented and the effective implementation of SIG is the key to a successful exit.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Map of SIP Working Areas



Last Updated Date: 04/28/2023

Annex II: Expected Outputs 2024-25

S.N.	Outcome	Expected Outputs (Phase Targets)	Expected Outputs (FY 2024-25)	Comments
Outcome 1: Local Governments (LGs) respond effectively to the needs of small farmers for irrigated agriculture				
1.1	Provincial Government strengthens its capacity to support Local Governments	Norms, standards, strategies and policies for small irrigation are published officially	Already published.	
		All responsible Federal/Provincial Government Agencies arrange the program LGs by the end of August	All responsible Federal/Provincial Government agencies will arrange the budget for program LGs by the end of August 2024	
		A guideline on one window approach for small irrigation within the LGs is available	Province government has already shared a draft of small irrigation guideline to all working local governments.	
		An internet-based MIS and automated project preparation system is available and operational for use by the LGs	PPR system adaptation and customization will be carried out based upon the review of existing system as per the need assessment of LGs.	
		At least one learning event is organized every year for LGs included in the program on, innovations and experiences in the development of small-scale irrigation	A two-day national seminar titled “Transforming systems for building resilient livelihood: learnings from the small irrigation sector” will be organized in this FY to capture the overall learnings of SIP II.	
1.2	LGs strengthen their legislative and executive capacity for implementing small irrigation schemes	A one window approach for small irrigation within the LG is available	LGs will be supported for implementation of the guideline where necessary.	
		LG Councils select irrigation schemes for implementation though a demand driven process	All LG Councils will select irrigation schemes in FY 2024-25 for implementation though a demand driven process	

S.N.	Outcome	Expected Outputs (Phase Targets)	Expected Outputs (FY 2024-25)	Comments
		LGs appoint a focal person[8] for SIP planning, designing, construction supervision and post construction support	All 59 LGs have appointed a focal person for SIP planning, designing, construction supervision and post construction support;	
		100% LGs prepare and approve the bills within three weeks of the start of the measurement	100% LGs will prepare and approve the bills within three weeks of the start of the measurement	
		100% LGs ensure timely payments to WUA's (within 30 days of bills being recommended for payment by LG Support Unit	100% LGs will ensure timely payments to WUA's (within 30 days of bills being recommended for payment by LG Support Unit	
1.3	LGs build their capacity to provide support to the farmers in irrigated agriculture development	80% Agriculture Development Committees (ADCs) in SIP implemented LGs meet at-least twice every year	80% ADCs or a committee for the purpose of the same in SIP implemented LGs meet at-least twice every year	
		80% Agriculture Development Committees (ADCs) in SIP implemented LGs recommend the selection of irrigation schemes for funding in annual budget to the LG councils	80% ADCs or a committee for the purpose of the same in SIP implemented LGs will recommend the selection of irrigation schemes for funding in annual budget to the LG councils. This will be continued beyond the SIP interventions as a mandatory process to ensure the support to farmers.	
		80% ADCs include and assign priority for the agriculture extension and input support for the selected SIP irrigation schemes	80% ADCs or a committee for the purpose of the same will include and assign priority for the agriculture extension and input support for the selected SIP irrigation schemes	
		LGs provide agriculture extension support and facilitate the provision of	LGs will provide agriculture extension support and facilitate the provision of agriculture inputs for 80% SIP projects	

[8] The focal person approves the detail design and cost estimates of the irrigations scheme.

S.N.	Outcome	Expected Outputs (Phase Targets)	Expected Outputs (FY 2024-25)	Comments
		agriculture inputs for 80% SIP projects		
		80% of the LG address contractual complaints related to irrigation schemes in a satisfactory manner	80% of the LGs will address contractual complaints related to irrigation schemes in a satisfactory manner	
Outcome 2: Small farmers especially from DAGs increase agricultural productivity				
2.1	Small farmers organize themselves inclusively in Water User Associations	100% WUA committees have representation from head, middle and tail of irrigation system	100% WUA committees will have representation from head, middle and tail of irrigation system	
		40% WUA committee members are women, with at least 1 woman or a representative of a discriminated group in a leadership position.	40% WUA committee members are women, with at least 1 woman or a representative of a discriminated group in a leadership position	
		100% WUAs practice public hearing, review and auditing & place hoarding board at scheme sites	100% WUAs will practice public hearing, review and auditing & place hoarding board at scheme sites	
2.2	Water User Associations (WUAs) build and/or rehabilitate Small Irrigation Systems equitably	Approximately 1300 irrigation schemes are constructed or rehabilitated	A total of 353 irrigation schemes will be constructed or rehabilitated.	76 carried over schemes from FY 2023-24 and 30 flood damaged schemes will be completed during this FY along with 247 new schemes.
		1’000’000 person –days of employment through the construction of irrigation schemes	350,000 person–days of employment will be generated through the construction and/or rehabilitation of irrigation schemes	
		All WUAs/farmers equitably contribute at least 10% of the project construction cost	All WUAs/farmers will equitably contribute at least 10% of the project construction cost	

S.N.	Outcome	Expected Outputs (Phase Targets)	Expected Outputs (FY 2024-25)	Comments
2.3	WUA operate and maintain irrigation systems equitably	100% WUA have received training for Operations & Maintenance (O&M)	100% WUA will receive training for O&M	
		All WUAs prepare plans and cost estimate for recurrent system maintenance	All WUAs will prepare plans and cost estimate for recurrent system maintenance	
		80% WUAs prepare and implement plans for equitable and timely water distribution.	80% WUAs will prepare and implement plans for equitable and timely water distribution.	
2.4	Farmers access agriculture extension services from LGs	80% schemes receive training on integrated crop and water management, including the operation of the distribution system, on farm storage facilities and pressurized water distribution (sprinklers, drip irrigation)	As part of the O&M training, 80% schemes will receive training on integrated crop and water management, including the operation of the distribution system, on farm storage facilities and pressurized water distribution.	
		100 % of SIP supported schemes receive a visit from a LG JTAs at-least once before the construction begins.	100 % of SIP supported schemes will receive a visit from a LG JTAs at-least once before the construction begins.	
		80% farmers in SIP schemes have contact numbers of LG ward chairs, JT/JTAs, nearby agro-vet providers	80% farmers in SIP schemes will have contact numbers of LG ward chairs, JT/JTAs, nearby agro-vet providers	
2.5	Water User Associations plan the production in their FMIS based on commercial opportunities	50% Farmers in FMIS supported by the project plan their irrigated commercial crops based on reliable information on market demand	50% WUAs with MDP will be trained on production planning and post-harvest management.	Remaining MDPs schemes that were completed during FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 will be trained

S.N.	Outcome	Expected Outputs (Phase Targets)	Expected Outputs (FY 2024-25)	Comments
		50% JT/JTAs and private service providers provide production advice based on market demand.	50% JT/JTAs and private service providers provide production advice based on market demand	
		80% farmers have contact numbers of traders and buyers, whole-sellers and retailers of agriculture products, agri-insurers	80% farmers will have the contact information of market actors such as traders, whole-sellers, retailers of agriculture products, agri-insurers received from market actors mapping survey	
Outcome 3: Market actors offer innovative supports and products to farmers in irrigated schemes				
3.1	Input service providers provide maintenance, production advice or embedded services to FMIS	Input service providers provide maintenance, production advice or embedded services to FMIS	Five partners collaborated through NAMDP have been providing production advice and input services to the farmers which will be continued in this FY.	
3.2	Traders and retailers establish contacts with WUA members	80% of WUA reporting ongoing discussions with traders and buyers	80% of WUA reporting ongoing discussions with traders and buyers	This will be ensured by the regular business to business meetings.
		Simple and accurate price information system is developed and operational	Agriculture price information system (APIS) is in operation. The information about APIS will be provided to farmers through post-harvest training as well as O&M trainings. Further, the website of APIS will be linked with all LGs' website for wider access.	
		Famers consult price information system before bringing produce to the market	Farmers will have access to and consult the price information system before bringing the produce to the market through APIS	

Annex III: GESI Action Plan

Project Outputs	Gender Activity/ Measure	Target/Performance Indicators	Data Source and Reporting Mechanism	Responsibility
Outcome 1 Local Governments respond effectively to needs of small farmers for irrigated agriculture				
1.2 LGs strengthen their legislative and executive capacity for implementing small irrigation schemes	Enhancement of women's roles in decision-making positions.	• equal rights for women in access to services and control over resources Implementation of existing policies to ensure	Project annual reports	Provincial Government and LGs
1.3 LGs build their capacity to provide support to the farmers in irrigated agriculture development	Agriculture extension addresses the needs and priorities of women, farmers and ensures participation of women, small and marginal farmers in all training events and access to agri-extension activities	• Women, small and marginal farmers are consulted in the agriculture extension planning process • Data on farmer group composition will be collected and maintained disaggregated by sex, caste/ethnicity.	Project monitoring, programme MIS and annual report	LGs and PMISC
Outcome 2 Small farmers especially from DAGs increase agricultural productivity and shift from subsistence to commercialized agriculture				
2.1 Small farmers organize themselves inclusively in Water User Associations	Beneficiaries' household sample baseline socio-economic and agricultural data Executive committee formation ensures women's representation and reflects the demographic profile of the command area as guided by their constitution.	• Data available in programme MIS and reported in Annual Reports • Minimum 40% representation of women in WUA executive committees • Proportional representation from head, middle and tail-enders. • All of WUAs have at least one woman holding a key leadership position (chairperson, secretary, treasurer) • WUA rules provide for equal pay for men and women for work of equal value; and	Review of Minutes of WUA General Assemblies, reported in project annual report Review of WUA constitutions, reported in	LGs and PMISC

Project Outputs	Gender Activity/ Measure	Target/Performance Indicators	Data Source and Reporting Mechanism	Responsibility
	WUA Constitution includes provision for meaningful participation of women.	• either the husband or the wife is an eligible member • Women executive committee members actively participate in discussions and decision-making related to the operation, management and maintenance of the schemes	project annual reports	
2.2 Water User Associations (WUAs) build and/or rehabilitate Small Irrigation Systems equitably	Ensure meaningful participation of women members of WUA executive committees through leadership and technical training to WUA executive committee members	• 65% of trained women leaders (where applicable) demonstrate increased ability to perform • Women are consulted on the design of scheme construction and/or improvement • Design of water distribution systems benefits men and women in an equal manner • Constitution provision for equal pay for men and women is applied in under the payable works implemented through WUA contracts	Public hearings, WUA agreements, construction supervision. Muster roles and WUA payment records	LGs/PMISC
2.3 WUA operate and maintain irrigation systems equitably	Equitable distribution of irrigation water in the scheme command areas, especially with regard to irrigation water supply to plots farmed by women	• 80% of plot farmed by women in the scheme command areas receive timely water supply in sufficient quantity	Post construction monitoring and annual reports	WUAs, LGs, PMISC

Project Outputs	Gender Activity/ Measure	Target/Performance Indicators	Data Source and Reporting Mechanism	Responsibility
2.4 Farmers access agriculture extension services from LGs	Promote and develop women leader farmers in the subproject areas. Provide priority access to subsidized agriculture inputs and equipment to women farmers	• 40% of farmer group members trained are women farmers. • 50% of women farmers have adopted improved agriculture technologies and are using improved seen varieties. • LGs ensure the WUA's allow equal access of female-headed households, to community owned agriculture equipment	Post construction monitoring and annual reports	LGs and PMISC
2.5 WUAs plan the production in their production in their FMIS based on commercial opportunities	WUAs will involve all female members in planning of production and inform them on the commercial opportunities	• 50% of women farmers are plan their production based on commercial opportunities	Post construction monitoring and annual reports	LGs and PMISC
Outcome 3 Market actors offer innovative supports and products to farmers in irrigated schemes.				
3.1 Input service providers provide maintenance, production advice or embedded services to small irrigation schemes	LGs, WUAs and input service provides will ensure that the services are promoted to women and that women farmers have equal access to these services	• 80% of women farmers avail of agriculture inputs and services provided by private sector service providers	Post construction monitoring and annual reports	LGs and PMISC
3.2 Traders and retailers establish contacts with WUA members	WUAs will ensure that all female members will be able to establish contacts with agriculture traders	• 30% of women farmers sell commercial production to traders	Post construction monitoring and annual reports	LGs and PMISC

Annex IV: SIP Work Schedule FY 2024-25

SN	ACTIVITY	Q-1			Q-2			Q-3			Q-4		
		Shrawan	Bhadra	Asoj	Kartik	Mangsir	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitra	Baishak	Jestha	Asar
		July/Aug	Aug/Sep	Sep/Oct	Oct/Nov	Nov/Dec	Dec/Jan	Jan/Feb	Feb/Mar	March/April	April/May	May/June	June/July
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	**Carried over schemes (76 Nos) from FY 2023-24 for FY 2024-25**												
1.1	Complete remaining construction activities (includes monitoring and supervision)												
1.2	Conduct public audits and system testing/ commissioning												
1.3	Prepare running/final billing and their payment												
1.4	Agriculture related activities												
1.5	Market related activities												
2	**New Schemes (277 Nos) for FY 2024-25**												
2.1	Complete detailed survey												
2.2	Prepare Project Preparation Report (PPR) and finalize with new LG rates												
2.3	Conduct Public Hearing												
2.4	Formation/Re-Formation of WUA												
2.5	Registration of WUA												
2.6	Selection of Lead Farmer												
2.7	Sign agreement between Palika and WUA for project implementation												
2.8	Placement of hoarding board at project site												
2.9	Ensure provision of group accidental Insurance (included renwal)												
2.10	Conduct QC/ID training												
2.11	Ensure procurement of saftey tools (PPE) and delivery at site												
2.12	Ensure procurement of local and non-local materials												
2.13	Start the construction works												
2.14	Complete construction activities												
2.15	Conduct public audits and system testing/ commissioning												
2.16	Prepare running/final billing and their payment												
2.17	Agriculture related activities												
2.18	Market related activities												
3	**Other activities**												
3.1	Conduct short term monitoring survey of 316 completed Schemes in FY 2021-22												
3.2	Condcut crop cut survey of irrigation Schemes (MZ, MP, WH, PT, WV, Cabbage and cauliflower)												
3.3	Conduct O and M/ICWM Trainings at remaining completed schemes till FY 2023-24												
3.4	Conduct O and M/ICWM Trainings at completed schemes in FY 2024-25												
4	**Activities under exit plan**												
4.1	Suppprt LGs to establish the project banks												
4.2	Support DoLI to organize a national level workshop to dessiminate the SIG to all other six provinces.												
4.3	Conduct assessment of existing O and M guideline for small irrigation system at LGs												
4.4	Engage in policy dialogue with the LGs with regards to major maintenance or insurance.												
4.5	Technical training to local and provincial governments												

Annex V: SIP Program Budget FY 2024-25

SN	Budget Headings	By Financiares (Amount in NPR)					
		SDC	Federal Government	Koshi Province Government	Local Government	Farmers	Total
1	Civil works	1,511,100,000	1,007,400,000	1,007,400,000	1,007,400,000	503,700,000	**5,037,000,000**
2	Equipment	8,395,000	-	-	-	-	**8,395,000**
3	Consulting services	437,805,000	-	-	-	-	**437,805,000**
4	Institutional strengthening of PG and LGs	50,000,000	-	-	-	-	**50,000,000**
5	Project Management	-	11,500,000	23,000,000	103,500,000	-	**138,000,000**
6	External Evaluation	9,200,000	-	-	-	-	**9,200,000**
	Total Project cost	**2,016,500,000**	**1,018,900,000**	**1,030,400,000**	**1,110,900,000**	**503,700,000**	**5,680,400,000**

SIP II-Budget for FY 2024-25							
SN	Budget Headings	By Financiares (Amount in NPR)					
		SDC	Federal Government	Koshi Province Government	Local Government	Farmers	Total
1	Civil works	439,515,180	293,010,120	364,272,317	293,010,120	146,505,060	**1,536,312,797**
2	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
3	Consulting services	115,685,830	-	-	-	-	**115,685,830**
4	Institutional strengthening of PG and LGs	20,061,750	-	-	-	-	**20,061,750**
5	Project Management	-	2,300,000	-	-	-	**2,300,000**
6	External Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Total Project cost	**575,262,760**	**295,310,120**	**364,272,317**	**293,010,120**	**146,505,060**	**1,674,360,377**

Annex VI: Funds Flow Analysis (FY 2024-25)

Project: Small Irrigation Programme
Period of analysis 16 July, 2024 to 15 July, 2025
Expense amount 14,539,655
Currency CHF

				Fund Receivers					Fund Allocation			Fund Beneficiaries	
	Budget/Expense Headings	**Expense Amount (in NPR)**	**Expense Amount (in CHF)**	**Geographical Outreach**			**Discrimination Perspective**		**Cluster perspective (Swiss cluster districts and others)**			**Beneficiary Perspective Directly attributable or not**	
		1,672,060,377	14,539,655	**District/ Province**	**National**	**International**	**Discriminated**	**Non - Discriminated**	**Province 1**	**Province 2**	**Others and National**	**Attributable funds**	**General and common costs**
1	2			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PART 2	**Local Office of Contractor**	**3,077,370**	**26,760**										
2.1	Local Office staff of contractor	**2,922,150**	**25,410**	-	100%	-	80%	20%	-	-	100%	-	100%
2.2	Reimbursable cost	**155,220**	**1,350**	-	100%	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	-	100%
PART 3	**PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**	**112,608,460**	**979,204**										
PART 3a	**Long Term Experts**	**21,764,210**	**189,254**			**-**							
3.1	Professionals (expat and national)	**21,764,210**	**189,254**	100%	0%	-	80%	20%	100%	-	0%	-	100%
3.2	Travel expenses of residential expats	**-**	**-**	-	-	-			-	-	-	**-**	
3.3	Other costs of resident expats	**-**	**-**	-	-	-			-	-	-	**-**	
PART 3b	**Short term experts**	**-**	**-**	-						-		**-**	
3.4	Short term experts	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.5	Reimbursable costs	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.6	**Remuneration of national support staff**	**56,631,750**	**492,450**										
3.6.1	National Level	**8,797,500**	**76,500**	100%	-	-	61%	39%	100%	-		**-**	100%
3.6.2	Cluster Level	**47,834,250**	**415,950**	100%	-	-	64%	36%	100%	-		**-**	100%
3.7	**Reimbursable Costs**	**20,389,500**	**177,300**										
3.7.1	Travel	**1,046,500**	**9,100**	100%		-	65%	35%	100%	-		**-**	100%
3.7.2	DSA & Accommodation	**19,343,000**	**168,200**	100%		-	65%	35%	100%	-		**-**	100%
3.8	**Purchase of equipment for project implementation**	**-**	**-**									**-**	**-**
3.8.1	Project Vehicles	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
3.8.2	Professional GPS	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
3.8.3	Office Equipment	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
3.9	**Operating Costs PIU (effective cost)**	**13,823,000**	**120,200**										
3.9.1	Office Rent (including security)	**805,000**	**7,000**	84%	16%	-	0%	100%	100%	-		**-**	100%
3.9.2	Cluster Office Rent	**368,000**	**3,200**	100%	-	-	-	100%	100%	-		**-**	100%
3.9.3	Running cost office	**3,450,000**	**30,000**	100%	-	-		100%	100%	-		**-**	100%
3.9.4	Furniture/ Fixtures	**115,000**	**1,000**	100%	-	-	-	100%	100%	-		**-**	100%
3.9.5	Running cost vehicles/ motorcycles	**3,967,500**	**34,500**	100%		-	-	100%	100%	-		**-**	100%
3.9.6	Local Auditing	**460,000**	**4,000**	-	100%			100%	100%		0%	**-**	100%
3.9.7	Internship/ Traineeship	**-**	**-**	-			-	-	0%			**-**	0%
3.9.8	Training national support staff	**1,552,500**	**13,500**	100%	0%	-	65%	35%	100%	-	-	**-**	100%
3.9.9	Repair and maintenance(Including office equipments repair and vehicle repair and maitenance)	**3,105,000**	**27,000**	100%	0%	-	0%	100%	100%	-	-	**-**	100%
PART 4	**ADMINISTERED PROJECT FUNDS**	**1,556,374,547**	**13,533,691**										
4.1	Civil works- SDC	**439,515,180**	**3,821,871.00**	100%	-	-	23%	77%	100%	-	-	100%	-
	Civil works- FG	**293,010,120**	**2,547,914.00**	100%			22%	78%	100%			100%	-
	Civil works- PG	**364,272,317**	**3,167,585.00**	100%			22%	78%	100%			100%	-
	Civil works- LG	**293,010,120**	**2,547,914.00**	100%			22%	78%	100%			100%	-
	Civil works- WUA	**146,505,060**	**1,273,957.00**	100%			23%	77%	100%			100%	-
4.2	WUA training/ post construction training	**15,749,250**	**136,950.00**	100%	-	-	0%	100%	100%	-			100%
4.3	Institutional strengthening of Palika including logistic support	**2,875,000**	**25,000**	100%	-	-	0%	100%	100%	-	-	-	100%
4.4	Provincial capacity strengthening	**1,437,500**	**12,500**	100%	-	-	0%	100%	100%	-		-	100%
	Total amount	**1,672,060,377**	**14,539,655**	**14,507,775**	**31,880**	**-**	**3,616,290**	**10,923,365**	**14,512,895**	**-**	**26,760**	**13,359,241**	**1,180,414**
		1,672,060,377	**14,539,655**	**99.78%**	**0.22%**	**0%**	**24.87%**	**75.13%**	**99.82%**	**0.00%**	**0.18%**	**91.88%**	**8.12%**

Annex VII: Program List for FY 2024-25

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
१	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	७	नयाँ	कार्तिके गिरगिरे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना कोट	७.२	४,०५३
२	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	२	नयाँ	भ्याङ खोला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना छिनामखु	१८	७,४६३
३	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	५	नयाँ	माक्सा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना चोलान्ती	१६	६,६८६
४	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	८	नयाँ	सात्ततले कुलो ख गोगने सिंचाइ योजना	१०	५,२५६
५	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	६	नयाँ	पाँचमुरे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना कोट	९	५,२१८
६	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	८	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	सात तले कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२४	३३४
७	टेम्केमैयुङ गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	३	क्रमागत	महेन्द्र कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	४३	१,१७२
८	भोजपुर नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	१	नयाँ	मरुवा निगुरे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	८	४,३१८
९	भोजपुर नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	२	नयाँ	झप्परे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३५	६,९५०
१०	भोजपुर नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	१२	नयाँ	पैयापानी कटुवालको घरछेउ कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१९	७,८९२
११	भोजपुर नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	६	नयाँ	ओडारे भण्डारे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	९	५,३४२
१२	भोजपुर नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	११	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	माम्लाखा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२२	९२९
१३	भोजपुर नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	१०	क्रमागत	जिमिगाँउ कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२६	१,०१७
१४	भोजपुर नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	४	क्रमागत	घट्टेखोला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५०	१,४३०
१५	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	४	नयाँ	मामालुङ कुलो माथिल्लो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,९१७
१६	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	२	नयाँ	ज्यामिरे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२४	९,१३०

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
१७	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	५	नयाँ	कमारे खोला पहरे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	९	४,८२४
१८	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	३	नयाँ	लगुवा सिम्ले कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१०	५,१७५
१९	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	६	नयाँ	पाक्चिखोङ बेलटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	७	४,१२१
२०	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	७	नयाँ	हंग्रायो खोला बाह्रसिंगे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,८७१
२१	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	२	नयाँ	लागुवा भान्साघर धनसार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२५	९,३३१
२२	अरुण गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	६	नयाँ	कुटाङ कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	११	५,५१६
२३	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	२	नयाँ	लखुवा दाङमाया डाँडाखेत कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	८	४,४७०
२४	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	१२	नयाँ	हर्कखोला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	६	३,१९७
२५	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	७	नयाँ	खकुवा चनौटे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२०	८,२२८
२६	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	८	नयाँ	पिप्लिबोट लप्से रयले कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	८	४,४८१
२७	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	२	नयाँ	ककुवा खोला पायखा रिजालडाँडा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	७	४,०६४
२८	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	११	नयाँ	ताम्बेलुङ भिरगाँउ आरुबोटे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१५	७,२९७
२९	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	६	नयाँ	खकुवा खोला मथेटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२७	९,०४१
३०	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	६	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	खकुवा लम्छुवा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	४८	७१९
३१	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	१४	क्रमागत	पितिम खमारे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३२	१,१२९
३२	षडानन्द नगरपालिका	भोजपुर	४	क्रमागत	खहरे खोला मालबासे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२६	५८०

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३३	साल्पासिलिछो गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	६	नयाँ	धुतेन खोला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१२	५,८६७
३४	साल्पासिलिछो गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	५	नयाँ	हारेम खोला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना तल्लो मातेल	७	४,०१९
३५	साल्पासिलिछो गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	३	नयाँ	हर्कटे साल्पा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	११	५,५९७
३६	साल्पासिलिछो गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	२	नयाँ	पापीखोला सेराटारी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	६	३,१४१
३७	साल्पासिलिछो गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	२	नयाँ	पापी खोला रातमाटे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	६	३,०९६
३८	साल्पासिलिछो गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	४	क्रमागत	पुवा खोला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२६	८८७
३९	साल्पासिलिछो गाँउपालिका	भोजपुर	५	क्रमागत	चम्केला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२५	१,१२०
४०	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	७	नयाँ	महामाया अलैचे सेरा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,७७८
४१	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	९	नयाँ	चौकीडाँडा गणेशटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	८	४,५७७
४२	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	४	नयाँ	केवाखोला दारुबोट कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२६	८,७६६
४३	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	२	नयाँ	ठेगुवाखोला भन्ज्याङटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३५	६,९६४
४४	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	५	नयाँ	लक्ष्मीखोला राइ टोल जनता कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३९	७,७४८
४५	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	८	नयाँ	लक्ष्मीखोला देउराली आइतबारे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३९	७,७०८
४६	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	१	नयाँ	तेलुङ ठेगुवा खोला खिनीडाँडा ओखरबोटे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	९	५,२५२
४७	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	९	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	माङमाया मुर्तीढुँगा अखौंले जितपुर कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	६०	१,५४३

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
४८	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	२	क्रमागत	लेगुवा खोला भाङटार सान्नेटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३३	१,०७५
४९	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	५,६	क्रमागत	माङमाया बरडाँडा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३९	१,२२६
५०	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	९	क्रमागत	माथिल्लो सोतिबारी कालीखोला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२७	८२३
५१	महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	८	क्रमागत	लक्ष्मी खोला बुढी ढुँगा साबिक मुर्तिढुँगा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	४४	१,२१२
५२	पाख्रीबास नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	५	नयाँ	जामुने कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१०	५,१७०
५३	पाख्रीबास नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	८	नयाँ	पधेरेबाघ कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	९	५,१६८
५४	पाख्रीबास नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	१०	नयाँ	तकुवा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१७	७,२४१
५५	पाख्रीबास नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	३	नयाँ	सालबोटे स्प्रीङकल कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	११	५,६२२
५६	पाख्रीबास नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	८	नयाँ	गुद्दबारी घामे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३२	६,४३२
५७	पाख्रीबास नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	१	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	पाटी रिनी ढाडे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२९	३१६
५८	पाख्रीबास नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	८	क्रमागत	छेङगुवा खोला बैकुन्ठे काबरे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५०	१,३३९
५९	पाख्रीबास नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	६	नयाँ	चाँपे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,७३५
६०	छथर जोरपाटी गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	५	नयाँ	सिउङवा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	४६	९,१००
६१	छथर जोरपाटी गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	२	नयाँ	फाप्रेखोला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	९	५,३४२
६२	छथर जोरपाटी गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	५	नयाँ	वालाडी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२४	८,८४२

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
६३	छथर जोरपाटी गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	२	नयाँ	ओडारे खोपटोल कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	७	३,९२४
६४	छथर जोरपाटी गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	३	नयाँ	करुन्जे मुल खत्रीगँठ सोटी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	११	५,३०१
६५	छथर जोरपाटी गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	१	नयाँ	वाफेखोला पैरे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	११	५,६६२
६६	छथर जोरपाटी गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	५	क्रमागत	पिलिम कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२९	८१२
६७	धनकुटा नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	३	नयाँ	लुङदाङ तोरीबारी गराबारी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३९	७,७१२
६८	धनकुटा नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	२	नयाँ	सुब्बा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	९	४,८५८
६९	धनकुटा नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	६	नयाँ	जरुवाटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	६	३,४७९
७०	धनकुटा नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	६	नयाँ	डुम्रिबोटे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,८०२
७१	धनकुटा नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	४	नयाँ	फुच्वाखोला ठोका कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१४	७,२२६
७२	धनकुटा नगरपालिका	धनकुटा	९	नयाँ	बिस कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,७३५
७३	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	५	नयाँ	रगुवाखोला मुर्कुटे सदामटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२२	८,०३६
७४	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	८	नयाँ	लुङगेवा अठारसय बिच कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,७६५
७५	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	८	नयाँ	छरुवाखोला सिम्ले दुम्से बिच कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	९	५,०४४
७६	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	५	नयाँ	मौनाखोला तल्लो हमेला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२४	८,९१७
७७	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	८	नयाँ	भोटेखोला धाप दुम्से अन्तिम कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,७४१

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
७८	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	४	नयाँ	सिस्ने छरुवाखोला फलामेटार पहिलो कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२३	८,६३०
७९	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	सार्के कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	७	१,२४४
८०	चौबिसे गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	८	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	दुम्से कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	६	६२७
८१	सहिदभूमि गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	६	नयाँ	माम्फिङ कार्की कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	३,०००
८२	सहिदभूमि गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	३	नयाँ	डुम्बुरे तेले बाँड कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,७४१
८३	सहिदभूमि गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	४	नयाँ	साइबोटे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना,खोकु	५	२,८०२
८४	सहिदभूमि गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	६	नयाँ	लामपाते केङछारक कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,८७५
८५	सहिदभूमि गाँउपालिका	धनकुटा	५	नयाँ	खोकुटार माझ कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,९८४
८६	लालीगुँरास नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	6,7	नयाँ	कालोपानी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना सुङनाम	४२	८,४५०
८७	लालीगुँरास नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	४	नयाँ	ओडारे सिम्सार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१५	७,४३२
८८	लालीगुँरास नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	८	नयाँ	पिङगुवा खोला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३८	७,६७६
८९	लालीगुँरास नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	३	क्रमागत	बाहुन कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३८	८०२
९०	मेन्छयायेम गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	१	नयाँ	सुम्लुङ नयाँ कुलो लाब्री सिंचाइ योजना	२३	८,५२९
९१	मेन्छयायेम गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	२	नयाँ	खहरे खोला सैलेजुमडाँडा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२६	८,४५४
९२	मेन्छयायेम गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	४	नयाँ	असिने गुफा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१०	५,४१०
९३	मेन्छयायेम गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	६	नयाँ	खोरबारी जैमान आँगे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१२	५,८६७

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
९४	मेन्छयायेम गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	५	नयाँ	भोटे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना, जाँते	२७	८,९७१
९५	मेन्छयायेम गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	१	क्रमागत	ठाडो कुलो बरबोटे लाब्री कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३५	७४३
९६	मेन्छयायेम गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	६	क्रमागत	हलुडे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३०	५७२
९७	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	५	नयाँ	अधेरी जुझारे कांसोरे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२३	८,५८५
९८	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	१	नयाँ	आइतबारे गुडधुम कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१०	५,१७०
९९	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	६	नयाँ	चित्तराज कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	४१	८,२५२
१००	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	६	नयाँ	कोलाबुङ ठाटी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	९	५,२६३
१०१	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	१	क्रमागत	मुल कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२६	४२८
१०२	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	१	क्रमागत	गुडधुम कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	४२	५२०
१०३	छथर गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	६	क्रमागत	कोलाबुङ सुनारे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२७	५४७
१०४	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	२	नयाँ	साबेवा खोला कामरुङ बोझे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१८	७,५२२
१०५	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	५	नयाँ	रिठे खोला खोगे टारी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	४१	८,१९०
१०६	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	३	नयाँ	सिगाप्ला घङसुवा ढुँगेबेशी छलाङ्गे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२०	८,२८७
१०७	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	५	नयाँ	ढोडे आम्बोटे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२३	८,७४५
१०८	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	४	नयाँ	पैरे रजा तिनतले कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	६	३,०९६
१०९	फेदाप गाँउपालिका	तेह्रथुम	५	क्रमागत	रिथा खोला नामिता कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२६	८३८

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
११०	म्याङलुङ नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	८	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	पाडे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३०	३०८
१११	म्याङलुङ नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	८	क्रमागत	भिरबारी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२९	७१२
११२	म्याङलुङ नगरपालिका	तेह्रथुम	८	क्रमागत	अङगारे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२८	४५४
११३	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	५	नयाँ	नयाँ खेत कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,७३५
११४	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	४	नयाँ	झगडे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१७	६,९६८
११५	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	४	नयाँ	ओलनेटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	६	३,४९६
११६	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	३	नयाँ	खोलाबारी पुछार देखी ढुँगे ठुलोखेत चोक्टी कवासे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,७४१
११७	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	५	नयाँ	याकसिंगे खोला अहालडाँडा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	५	२,९७८
११८	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	४	क्रमागत	धुवाँ खोलाबाट बुधुक हुँदै बार्ख सम्म कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३०	१,३९६
११९	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	४	नयाँ	माल्बासे माथिल्लो कुलो सिंचाई योजना	५	३,०३२
१२०	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	५	नयाँ	तिन दोभाने जट्टेटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	९	५,०६६
१२१	तुम्बेवा गाँउपालिका	पाँचथर	४	नयाँ	राइजित कुलो सिंचाई योजना	१७	७,१४०
१२२	बराहपोखरी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	३	नयाँ	साउने खोला देखी साठी खेत सिंचाई योजना	७	४,१४३
१२३	बराहपोखरी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	ओख्रे खोला वंदुवा सिंचाई योजना	३०	९०३
१२४	बराहपोखरी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	५	क्रमागत	बूवा खोला मूहान गरी सेरा खेत सिचाई योजना	४०	३,०००

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१२५	बराहपोखरी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	५	क्रमागत	नारिम्मा खोला मूहान गरी बूयाट¤ार सिचाई योजना	१२	८००
१२६	दिक्तेल रुपाकोट मझुवागढी नगरपालिका	खोटाङ	७	नयाँ	लुभुखोला चिउरीडाँडा सिंचाई कुलो योजना	५	३,०१७
१२७	दिक्तेल रुपाकोट मझुवागढी नगरपालिका	खोटाङ	१४	नयाँ	दिखुवाटारी सिंचाई कुलो योजना	७	३,९४१
१२८	दिक्तेल रुपाकोट मझुवागढी नगरपालिका	खोटाङ	११	नयाँ	जोरधारा टौवा लङखोला तोसुम सिंचाई योजना	१८	७,३९२
१२९	दिक्तेल रुपाकोट मझुवागढी नगरपालिका	खोटाङ	९	क्रमागत	मूल कूलो चिप्ले बर सिचाई योजना	३०	१,५००
१३०	दिक्तेल रुपाकोट मझुवागढी नगरपालिका	खोटाङ	८	क्रमागत	राई कूलो सिचाई योजना	३२	४,५२५
१३१	दिक्तेल रुपाकोट मझुवागढी नगरपालिका	खोटाङ	८	क्रमागत	घट्टे कूलो सिचाई योजना	२३	५,३४१
१३२	जन्तेढुंगा गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	५	नयाँ	सावाखोला मुहान भानुमति सिंचाई योजना	६	३,४६८
१३३	जन्तेढुंगा गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	३	नयाँ	सरकारी कुलो निमार्ण सिंचाई योजना	२६	८,७५२
१३४	जन्तेढुंगा गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	आग्री कुलो सिंचाई योजना	२०	७१९
१३५	जन्तेढुंगा गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	रुम्रुम्माकुलो सिंचाईयोजना	२२	५४४
१३६	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	८	नयाँ	घारे खोला राजकुलो लिल्के पोखरे सिंचाई योजना	२३	८,४३५

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१३७	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	२	नयाँ	वालामखोला दितुङ राईटोले सिंचाई योजना	१०	५,४५८
१३८	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	६	नयाँ	खिकुखोला डाडाँगाउँ सिंचाई योजना	१७	७,२५८
१३९	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	७	नयाँ	सात्वीसे मुलकुलो सिंचाई योजना	५	२,८४८
१४०	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	९	नयाँ	सावा खोला बाह्रविसे कटहराबोट सिंचाई कुलो निमार्ण	६	३,२९२
१४१	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	३	क्रमागत	धितोङ खोला स्याफालूङ कूलो सिचाई योजना	३०	१,५००
१४२	खोटेहांग गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	५	क्रमागत	टूवाखोला मिलकूलो सिचाई योजना	३७	१,६००
१४३	रावाबेसी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	६	नयाँ	ज्यामिरे खोला मुहान गरी बढरे खेत सिंचाई योजना	१२	६,१५०
१४४	रावाबेसी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	६	नयाँ	ठूलो खोला मुहानभई वडाले बेसि खेतसम्म सिंचाई योजना	२४	९,००३
१४५	रावाबेसी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	१	नयाँ	थुम्लुङ खोला आमबोटे गैरीगाउँ सिंचाई योजना	८	४,५०३
१४६	रावाबेसी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	१	क्रमागत	खूली खोला मूहान भई खत्री गा¤ठ सिचाई योजना	२६	१,९००
१४७	रावाबेसी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	२	क्रमागत	कल्लेरी खोला अर्चले पाखा खेत कूलो सिचाई योजना	२५	१,०००
१४८	रावाबेसी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	६	क्रमागत	लोचा खोला मूहान गरी कैंदले सिचाई योजना	८	९००
१४९	केपिलासगढी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	५	नयाँ	सुर्कुधारा देखि गौरी हुदै आम्बोटेसम्म सिंचाई योजना	५	२,८६०
१५०	केपिलासगढी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	२	नयाँ	ओखरबोटे हुदै सिंचाई योजना	३०	६,०८०

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१५१	केपिलासगढी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	४	नयाँ	हल्कुम सिंचाई योजना	६	३,२१५
१५२	केपिलासगढी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	४	नयाँ	रेमा खोल्सा चोखुम खेत सिंचाई योजना	७	३,९४१
१५३	केपिलासगढी गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	७	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	रिम्दीखा खोला कुलो	७	६४१
१५४	साकेला गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	१	नयाँ	साब्जु धुलिमाटी सिंचाई योजना	३८	७,६००
१५५	साकेला गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	५	नयाँ	कैदले खोला सिंचाई योजना	७	४,१२५
१५६	साकेला गाउँपालिका	खोटाङ	१	क्रमागत	बतासे दोभाने सिचाई योजना	३०	१,८००
१५७	त्रियुगा नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	१५	नयाँ	माथिल्लो कुन्ते ओडारे कृषी कुलो मर्मत	७	३,९४१
१५८	त्रियुगा नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	१६	नयाँ	ढाटे माथिल्लो कुलो मर्मत	६	३,०९६
१५९	त्रियुगा नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	१६	नयाँ	भोर्ले खोला मुल कुलो सिंचाई मर्मत	६	३,३७८
१६०	त्रियुगा नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	८	क्रमागत	मैत बहादुर खेत हुदै मुहान भइ उत्तराइ टोल आउने	३२	५,९४४
१६१	त्रियुगा नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	८	क्रमागत	बगर टोल सिंचाइ कुलो	९९	४,८४१
१६२	त्रियुगा नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	८	क्रमागत	नव सृजना टोल कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	६०	२,४३३
१६३	त्रियुगा नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	६ र ७	क्रमागत	देउरी गुम्बा सिंचाइ कुलो	१००	४,७५८
१६४	रौतामाई गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	२	नयाँ	चुहाबोटे ढुगें स्वपखा सिंचाई योजना	६	३,३४९
१६५	रौतामाई गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	६	नयाँ	निकास चिउरी बोट सिंचाई कुलो मर्मत योजना	४	२,७०५
१६६	रौतामाई गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	८	नयाँ	हुल्म तिनतले मुहान महाजीनी देबिथान सिंचाई योजना	४	२,५९०

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
१६७	रौतामाई गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	७	नयाँ	त्रियुगा मुल कुलो सिंचाई योजना	६	३,३७८
१६८	कटारी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	१०	नयाँ	गहीरे दह हुदैं दार थुम्की सिंचाई	६	३,२३१
१६९	कटारी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	१२	नयाँ	फँडीरे सिंचाई कुलो निर्माण	८	४,६१६
१७०	कटारी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	४	नयाँ	सिमलटार दुम्से सिंचाई कुलो	८	४,५०३
१७१	कटारी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	७	नयाँ	जिराईत माझी गाँऊ मुल कुलो सिंचाई	३५	७,०००
१७२	कटारी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	२	क्रमागत	गिधबर कुलो	११०	२,००३
१७३	ताप्ली गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	३	नयाँ	घट्टे कुलो मर्मत आयोजना	६	३,३७८
१७४	ताप्ली गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	४	नयाँ	करनगारा कुलो मर्मत	४	२,४२०
१७५	ताप्ली गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	५	नयाँ	बेलबोटे कपासेटार सिंचाई	७	३,९४१
१७६	ताप्ली गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	३	क्रमागत	खोलेखर्क दोभान सिंचाइ कुलो	२०	२,२५०
१७७	चौदण्डीगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	८	नयाँ	कालीटार तल्लो सिंचाई योजना	६	३,३७२
१७८	चौदण्डीगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	४	नयाँ	चिसापानी कुलो निर्माण	७	३,६७६
१७९	चौदण्डीगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	२	नयाँ	पंधेरे खोला सिंचाई योजना	१२	६,०२८
१८०	चौदण्डीगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	९	नयाँ	बिष्णुजग सिंचाई योजना	१७	७,२९५
१८१	चौदण्डीगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	६	क्रमागत	केचुवा काली पोखरी सिंचाइ योजना	४०	१,०९३
१८२	चौदण्डीगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	२	क्रमागत	लामा खोला भिमसेन डाँडा सिंचाइ योजना	४१	१,९०३
१८३	चौदण्डीगढी नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	३	क्रमागत	कुसुमचौरी बेलबोटे सिंचाइ कुलो	३९	१,९५९

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
१८४	उदयपुरगढी गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	७	नयाँ	अंधेरी मुल कुलो	५	२,८७१
१८५	उदयपुरगढी गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	६	नयाँ	काली खोला मुहान गरी रानी सेरा सिंचाई	७	३,८११
१८६	उदयपुरगढी गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	१	नयाँ	चपलेटी खोला मुहान गरी रातामाटे खोल्मे कुलो मर्मत	६	३,६०८
१८७	उदयपुरगढी गाउँपालिका	उदयपुर	७	नयाँ	मैनटार बरगाछी कुलो मर्मत	११	५,५३६
१८८	बेलका नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	६	नयाँ	कुडुले खोला मुहान सिचाइ योजना	७	३,८६२
१८९	बेलका नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	८	नयाँ	धोपा कुलो सिंचाई योजना	८	४,२९५
१९०	बेलका नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	३	नयाँ	काली खोला मुहान हुदै ठोकसीला टोल सिंचाई योजना	१४	६,८२०
१९१	बेलका नगरपालिका	उदयपुर	३	क्रमागत	मोरङगे मुर्ति खोला जल उपभोक्ता समिति	२६	२,०४०
१९२	हतुवागढी गाउँपालिका	भोजपुर	७	नयाँ	सिन्दुरे खेत सिंचाई	८	४,७६८
१९३	हतुवागढी गाउँपालिका	भोजपुर	८	नयाँ	झगडे गारो खेत खुकैला।पिचाखा सिंचाइ योजना	९	५,०६६
१९४	हतुवागढी गाउँपालिका	भोजपुर	२	नयाँ	संखे ज्यामिरे कावा खोला खेत सिंचाइ योजना	६	३,३७८
१९५	आमचोक गाउँपालिका	भोजपुर	३	नयाँ	एखुवा खोला सिंचाई योजना	५	३,०३२
१९६	आमचोक गाउँपालिका	भोजपुर	१०	नयाँ	माकु खोला खुम्तिगं सिंचाई आयोजना	६	३,५०१
१९७	आमचोक गाउँपालिका	भोजपुर	४	नयाँ	सिपाक सिंचाई आयोजना	६	३,६२०
१९८	चिशंखुगढी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	१	नयाँ	जोगिकुटी मुहान गरि गोलेबारे जौखेत तिथाबोटे सिंचाई योजना	५	२,८६९

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
१९९	चिशंखुगढी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	६	नयाँ	भालुखोप खहरे सिंचाई योजना	५	२,९१७
२००	चिशंखुगढी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	५	नयाँ	दहखोला कुलो थुम्की सिंचाई योजना	५	२,८६३
२०१	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	नयाँ	ढुङ्गेली खोला गाँउखेत कुलो सिंचाई योजना	५	२,९६१
२०२	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	५	नयाँ	मानेखोला मुहान सिंचाई योजना	४	२,६३८
२०३	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	नयाँ	मासार खोला पधेरो सिंचाई योजना	७	३,८७९
२०४	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	९	नयाँ	ठुलाखेत सिंचाई योजना	४	२,६३८
२०५	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	नयाँ	चौतारा दारमली याखा अधेरी कुलो सिंचाई योजना	८	४,३२३
२०६	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	८	नयाँ	चुच्चे ढुंगा सिंचाई योजना	५	२,९७८
२०७	सिद्धिचरण नगरपालिका	ओखलढुंगा		क्रमागत	भैसे कुलो सिँचाई योजना	३०	१,०९३
२०८	मोलुङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	८	नयाँ	मुलखर्क सिखानी सिंचाई योजना	१८	७,३६३
२०९	मोलुङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	४	नयाँ	कुलखोला रुपेटार डिहि खारबेसी सिंचाई योजना	८	४,६८४
२१०	मोलुङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	२	नयाँ	भोगटेनी सिंचाई योजना	६	३,२६५
२११	मोलुङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	२	नयाँ	रामपुर तल्लोटार सिरान सिंचाई योजना	६	३,२६५
२१२	मोलुङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	१	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	धोवीखोला साईटार सिँचाई योजना	९	३२०
२१३	खिजिदेम्बा गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	७	नयाँ	नरकट्टे सिंचाई योजना	१८	३,०००
२१४	खिजिदेम्बा गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	नयाँ	सालमु लसाबारी काईदरु पेपे टारछे सिंचाई योजना	६	३,१९२

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
२१५	लिखु गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	१	नयाँ	नौबिसे दुधगैरा सिंचाई योजना	४	२,६३२
२१६	लिखु गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	२	नयाँ	अर्चले टुनीबोट सिंचाई योजना	५	२,७९०
२१७	लिखु गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	नयाँ	ओखले बेलटार सिंचाई योजना	५	२,८८७
२१८	लिखु गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	७	नयाँ	गौडेखोला मुलपानी सिथान तेर्से सिंचाई योजना	४१	८,२१८
२१९	लिखु गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	२	नयाँ	कारमबोट आम्बोटे सिंचाई योजना	१४	६,८८५
२२०	लिखु गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा		क्रमागत	डुडेखोला मेच्छेटारी सिँचाई योजना	४३	८१९
२२१	चम्पादेवी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	८	नयाँ	कागते खोला सिंचाई योजना	६	३,३०४
२२२	चम्पादेवी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	४	नयाँ	फेदीखोला मुहान गरि टारी लामाटार सिंचाई योजना	८	४,६७२
२२३	चम्पादेवी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	नयाँ	मादेउथान मुहान बोरीबोटे दत्रुङ्गे सिंचाई योजना	६	३,५२४
२२४	चम्पादेवी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	६	नयाँ	सिम्लेखोला मुहान तल्लो डढुवा सिंचाई योजना	५	२,८८१
२२५	चम्पादेवी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा		क्रमागत	तल्लो ठोट्नेरी सिरानघर सिरुडाँडा मिश्रभन्ज्याङ रातमाटे सिँचाई योजना	३२	१,२४६
२२६	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	२	नयाँ	मझुवा माटेखोला मुहान आपटार पिपलडाँडा थुम्की सिंचाई योजना	६	४,५००
२२७	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	६	नयाँ	पाराखोला कारमगरा सिंचाई योजना	७	३,७८९
२२८	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	७	नयाँ	ठुलोखोला ढाड भागेटार सिंचाई योजना	१२	६,०१८
२२९	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	नयाँ	कालोखोला मुहान सिमपानी सिंचाई योजना	६	३,४५१

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
२३०	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	३	नयाँ	ढाडखोला मुहान आम्बोटे सिंचाई योजना	१४	६,८९०
२३१	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	६	नयाँ	मोलुङखोला मुहान कातिके सिंचाई योजना	६	३,५०१
२३२	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	५	नयाँ	धाराखोला मुहान गरि रातो डाँडा सिंचाई योजना	४	२,५९०
२३३	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	२	नयाँ	माटेखोला मुहान माझगिडो सिंचाई योजना	७	५,५००
२३४	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	८	नयाँ	जलकेनी मुहान तिल्केटार सिंचाई योजना	५	३,०२३
२३५	सुनकोशी गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	१०	नयाँ	नाईटे खोला माथिल्लो बाबिया हुदै तितेभित्ता सिंचाई योजना	८	४,५०३
२३६	मानेभन्ज्याङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	९	नयाँ	आगदुखोला मसार कल्से सिंचाई योजना	४	२,५७७
२३७	मानेभन्ज्याङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	८	नयाँ	बाङदहा सिंचाई योजना	४	२,५९०
२३८	मानेभन्ज्याङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	५	नयाँ	कान्ले कुलो धमिले गाँठ सिंचाई योजना	५	२,७९६
२३९	मानेभन्ज्याङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	६	नयाँ	आम्बोटे खोला भाण्डारे सिंचाई योजना	१०	५,५१७
२४०	मानेभन्ज्याङ गाउँपालिका	ओखलढुंगा	२	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	बान्चरी सिँचाई योजना	६	५४१
२४१	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	४	नयाँ	सानवीरे ताक्मारे हुदै देविथान सिंचाइ योजना	११	५,२७१
२४२	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	१०	नयाँ	जोगमाई बेसी सिंचाइ योजना	१२	६,०१८
२४३	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	५	नयाँ	भोर्लेनी कुलो सिराने सिंचाइ योजना	१०	५,२६१
२४४	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	१	नयाँ	झुत्रे खोला कोल्बोटे सिंचाइ योजना	२७	९,०७४
२४५	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	११	नयाँ	ठाडेखोला याक्फेवा सिंचाइ योजना	६	३,३०४

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
२४६	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	१२	नयाँ	आपसिङ्गे कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२३	८,६९७
२४७	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	११	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	निर्फोक सेङमेन खोला साना सिंचाइ योजना	२३	७००
२४८	इलाम नगरपालिका	इलाम	४	क्रमागत	नुरुङखोला मलाते दुलालबेसी सिंचाई योजना	६०	१,८९९
२४९	माङसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	३	नयाँ	खोगिखोला सिङ्गलाबु सिंचाइ योजना	७	३,८२८
२५०	माङसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	नयाँ	लम्फेवा खोला नाङ्गरुङ कृषि कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१८	७,५६०
२५१	माङसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	४	नयाँ	रतुवा खोला बधमारा सिङफेरे मरचेबुङ सिंचाइ योजना	२६	८,६२०
२५२	माङसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	नयाँ	साङरेम सिंचाइ योजना	४०	८,०००
२५३	माङसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	बयरबोटे सिंचाइ योजना	१७	४७९
२५४	माङसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	तिनधरे सिंचाइ योजना	२७	४२०
२५५	माङसेबुङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	रतुवा चिण्डे ठुलो बेसी सिंचाइ योजना	१९	१,२१०
२५६	माई नगरपालिका	इलाम	६	नयाँ	देबिथाने खोल्सी मुहान गरी जोगिटार सिंचाइ योजना	७	३,९४१
२५७	माई नगरपालिका	इलाम	२	नयाँ	पेट्रोल पम्प छेउ कल्भर्ट मुहान राखि गरुवाबगर सिंचाइ योजना	५	३,०५७
२५८	माई नगरपालिका	इलाम	१	नयाँ	गैडे सडुवा बेसी सिंचाइ योजना	७	४,१८३
२५९	माई नगरपालिका	इलाम	५	क्रमागत	सहकाले आइतबारे बेसी सिंचाई योजना	१४	२,००३
२६०	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	२	नयाँ	जोगमाई खोला कार्कीगाउँ बाहुनटोल सिंचाइ योजना	४८	९,६००

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
२६१	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	नयाँ	खहरेखोला मुहानगरी तिम्सिनागाउँ तामाङगाउँ हुदै बेसी सिंचाइ योजना	३४	६,८००
२६२	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	६	नयाँ	धार्नी खोल्सा सिन्कौलिडाडाँ चामुटार ओख्रे पुरानो कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१५	७,५२२
२६३	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	३	नयाँ	सुँगुरे माङचोक सिंचाइ योजना	२१	७,८३८
२६४	माईजोगमाई गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	नयाँ	कालिखोला मुहान गरी सिम्ले सिंचाइ योजना	५	३,०४०
२६५	रोङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	६	नयाँ	लामिटार बन्सुवा खरखोला सिंचाइ योजना	२१	७,९४६
२६६	रोङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	४	नयाँ	कालिटार नयाँ प्रबिधिमा आधारित सिंचाइ योजना	१८	७,३८४
२६७	रोङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	६	नयाँ	पाटापुर सिंचाइ योजना	१०	५,०९५
२६८	रोङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	२	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	झटारे सिंचाइ योजना	५	९८०
२६९	रोङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	क्रमागत	नाखोपा पुच्छर गाउँ ज्यामिरे मसार सिंचाइ योजना	६	३,४५०
२७०	रोङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	क्रमागत	तेलपानी खोला कटहरे सिंचाइ योजना	२६	३,०००
२७१	रोङ गाउँपालिका	इलाम	६	क्रमागत	रम्याङ आहाले ढुङ्गा सिंचाई योजना	२७	१,९०७
२७२	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	४	नयाँ	पुङखोला हाङमादेन सिंचाइ योजना	१४	६,८२०
२७३	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	नयाँ	चाँपबोटे छांगे सिंचाइ योजना	१०	५,१९०
२७४	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	३	नयाँ	लकुवा थरिगाउँ साना सिंचाइ योजना	१४	७,१३६
२७५	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	नयाँ	लामिजाडे पाहाखोला साना सिंचाइ योजना	४२	८,४८४

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
२७६	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	क्रमागत	तिनदोभाने भित्ते सिंचाई योजना	२९	१,५९०
२७७	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	क्रमागत	बतासे हात्तीढुङ्गे गैरीगाउँ इङ्गला सिंचाई योजना	५४	५,६५७
२७८	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	२	क्रमागत	गिताङ्ग खोलाघारी टोड्के झर्ना सिंचाई योजना	२५	५,४९३
२७९	सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	क्रमागत	नयाँ कुलो सिंचाई योजना	४०	२,३०२
२८०	सूर्योदय नगरपालिका	इलाम	३	नयाँ	माथिल्लो भुल्केखोला सिंचाइ योजना	३५	६,९६०
२८१	सूर्योदय नगरपालिका	इलाम	१२	नयाँ	सेतिदेवी कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	९	४,९५४
२८२	सूर्योदय नगरपालिका	इलाम	११	नयाँ	जुल्फे सिंचाइ योजना	२३	८,४३५
२८३	सूर्योदय नगरपालिका	इलाम	३	नयाँ	कोक्रेखोला सिंचाइ योजना	१४	६,८२०
२८४	सूर्योदय नगरपालिका	इलाम	१४	नयाँ	चुम्माङ खोला मुहान गरी चुम्माङको पुच्छारगाउँ सिंचाइ योजना	३४	६,७६०
२८५	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	नयाँ	हिलेखोला बरबोटे सिंचाइ योजना	४१	८,२४४
२८६	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	४	नयाँ	ओखरबोटे सिंचाइ योजना	२५	९,१८६
२८७	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	६	नयाँ	यांग्मा खोला हिटी माल्वासे हुदै डाडाँखेत सिंचाइ योजना	२२	८,११८
२८८	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	३	नयाँ	नसुवा खोला पिपलबोट (डाडाँ खेतको नयाँ कुलो) सिंचाइ योजना	२९	९,६३४
२८९	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	नयाँ	निरौला गाउ सिस्ने सिंचाइ योजना	२६	८,६१०
२९०	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	७	नयाँ	याङगामा नाबु पितामम्बरु कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	३०	६,०७४

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
२९१	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	२	नयाँ	जौबारी सिंचाइ योजना	२९	९,७१७
२९२	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	४	नयाँ	भोटेखोला डाडाँगाउ जुरिथुम्की नरकाटे सिंचाइ योजना	११	५,६७२
२९३	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	६	नयाँ	शिपाइ खोल्सी राइगाउ हुदै गोमराजको डाडाँसम्मको सिंचाइ योजना	६	३,४९६
२९४	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	नयाँ	खाम्बाङ मुलकुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२३	८,५९६
२९५	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	३	क्रमागत	धुलपुजे टारी कुलो सिंचाई योजना	९	२,१३७
२९६	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	७	क्रमागत	तिवाखोला ठाडे कुलो सिंचाई योजना	३८	१,५९१
२९७	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	५	क्रमागत	राई कुलो सिंचाई योजना	४७	१,५९१
२९८	फाकफोकथुम गाउँपालिका	इलाम	१	क्रमागत	धनसार पिपलडाँडा सल्लेरी सिंचाई योजना	७०	२,५४३
२९९	देउमाई नगरपालिका	इलाम	७	क्रमागत	पंखेलुङ माकथुम्बा सिंचाई योजना	२६	१,५२०
३००	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	७	नयाँ	नयाँ कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२०	८,२७०
३०१	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	६	नयाँ	छोरुङ्गा बाँझोखेत कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१०	५,२२०
३०२	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	नयाँ	चेप्लुङ्ग खोला सिंचाइ योजना	११	५,२६६
३०३	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	नयाँ	फिक्चुवाखोला कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	९	५,२७५
३०४	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	५	नयाँ	सिरान कुलो साविक ३, ९, १ सिंचाइ योजना	२०	८,२७०
३०५	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	१	नयाँ	कल्से हात्तिलुङ्ग माझीटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	१०	५,२२०
३०६	फाल्गुनन्द गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	२	क्रमागत	फिक्चुखोला याङसु कुलो सिंचाई योजना	३५	१,७७९

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
३०७	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	५	नयाँ	कुरुङखोला खोल्सी कृषि सडक हुदै सल्लेरी जाने सिंचाइ योजना	१९	७,९८०
३०८	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	५	नयाँ	सिंतलबारी आन्ला सिंचाइ योजना	१९	७,९८०
३०९	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	नयाँ	नयाँ खवासे कुलो थामथुम सिंचाइ योजना	२२	८,२११
३१०	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	७	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	ठोट्ने खोला सिंचाइ योजना	३२	८८४
३११	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	५	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	चैतारेनि कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	६	१,५००
३१२	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	५	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	कुरुङ खोला बेङसेएम्बा सल्लेरी सिंचाइ योजना	१७	१,२५३
३१३	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	२	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	सामुदायिक डाडाँ कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२३	१,३६१
३१४	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	क्रमागत	नुवा खोला कोल्बोटे कुलो सिंचाई योजना	८	१,४२६
३१५	मिक्लाजुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	क्रमागत	लिलिवा सिमलबोटे सिंचाई योजना	१३	१,५३६
३१६	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	२	नयाँ	तिनदोभाने खरबारी जोरपाटी सिंचाइ योजना	३८	७,६००
३१७	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	नयाँ	सेवाखोला ढुङ्गेसागु थाकेपुङ्ग मच्छेबुङ्ग सिंचाइ योजना	४१	८,२००
३१८	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	६	नयाँ	चेमचेमे लामिडाडाँ ओगेम्बा बाँस्बोटे सिंचाइ योजना	३६	७,२००
३१९	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	७	नयाँ	धुँवाखोला ढुङ्गे थोक्पन बरवोटे सिंचाइ योजना	१९	७,९८०
३२०	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	५	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	खेदोक खोला केराबारी सिंचाइ योजना	४२	१,२००
३२१	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	भञ्ज्याङ नाम्लुवा मच्छेबुङ सिंचाइ योजना	५५	२,२३२

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
३२२	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	पानामा गोएले किक्नाम्धाप सिंचाइ योजना	१२	२,००७
३२३	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	कल्च्युडे मेमेङ डाडाँ सिंचाइ योजना	५०	१,९७१
३२४	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	२	क्रमागत	लुवाखोला खरिबोटे सिंचाई योजना	३२	१,७८७
३२५	फालेलुङ गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	७	क्रमागत	पानीपरुवा भालुखोप आहाले सिंचाई योजना	३५	१,८११
३२६	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	६	नयाँ	शिवाखोला खस्याङमु हुदै चालिसे सिंचाइ योजना	२२	८,०२५
३२७	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	१	नयाँ	कार्तिके मालवासे दुमा सबरङ्ग सिंचाइ योजना	२६	८,४८७
३२८	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	८	नयाँ	कामिखोला तंकिगाउँ चनौटे सिंचाइ योजना	१६	६,७२०
३२९	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	७	नयाँ	नाम्दुखोला असिने हाङफाबुङ सिंचाइ योजना	४२	८,४००
३३०	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	२	नयाँ	होक्मा खोलाबाट आउने फुर्से कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२३	८,६२२
३३१	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	४	नयाँ	मालुवा खोलादेखि मालुवासम्म सिंचाइ योजना	८	४,५०३
३३२	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	१२	नयाँ	शिबुवा सचाटार सिंचाइ योजना	४२	८,४६०
३३३	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	५	नयाँ	भट्टा कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	४४	८,७४०
३३४	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	४	नयाँ	थापाटार कुलो सिंचाइ योजना	२९	९,७१४
३३५	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	७	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	नाम्दु सिंचाइ योजना	४५	२,००४
३३६	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	१४	क्रमागत	वासुम तल्लोहाट्टी खेतघारी सिंचाई योजना	२६	१,३२४

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
३३७	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	७	क्रमागत	लामाखोला सल्लेरी बाँझोगरा सिंचाई योजना	६०	९७३
३३८	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	११ र १२	क्रमागत	सिबुवा खोला फुएल सिंचाई योजना	५०	१,३८५
३३९	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	१०	क्रमागत	खुङखोला कटरबोटे पच्चिसे सिंचाई योजना	५५	३,७५०
३४०	फिदिम नगरपालिका	पाँचथर	४	नयाँ	कामिटार फिलिङगे अर्थपाले सिंचाइ योजना	८	४,५०३
३४१	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	१	नयाँ	लामासिङ्ग लामिटार र्मुवाखोला सिंचाइ योजना	१०	५,६२९
३४२	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	१	नयाँ	अमले ढुङ्गा मेवा खोला सिंचाइ योजना	२२	८,२११
३४३	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	नयाँ	लादम खोला सिंचाइ योजना	२३	८,५८५
३४४	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	नयाँ	फक्लुङ फलामखोला सिंचाइ योजना	१५	७,५२२
३४५	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	नयाँ	ढोडेनि सिंचाइ योजना	९	४,९५४
३४६	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	१	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	मेवाखोला साङखेन सिंचाइ योजना	२१	९००
३४७	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	४	प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	शिबुवा खोला झोलुङ्गे सिंचाइ योजना	३०	१,०८०
३४८	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	क्रमागत	बडहरे सिंचाई योजना	२६	६४७
३४९	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	क्रमागत	फलाम खोला सिंचाई योजना	२६	१,०२५
३५०	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	क्रमागत	केराबारी सिंचाई योजना	२८	९८८
३५१	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	३	क्रमागत	तारेभिर सिंचाई योजना	६०	३,०९०
३५२	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	२	क्रमागत	चारेपुङ सिंचाई योजना	५०	१,२२७

क्र.सं.	पालिका	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	नयाँ/क्रमागत /प्राकृतिक प्रकोप	योजनाको नाम	सिंचित क्षेत्रफल CCA (हेक्टर)	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रस्तावित कुल बजेट (रू हजारमा)
३५३	याङवरक गाउँपालिका	पाँचथर	१	क्रमागत	भुजे तिनदोभाने सिंचाइ योजना	४६	४,५२०
	जम्मा					**७०८७**	**१,५३६,३०८**